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FROM THE LYNCHBURG REPUBLICAN.

ANOTHER DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

We are called upon this morning to record another most painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may almost be considered citizens of this place. The circumstances which caused it, however, being of the most delicate nature, we shall refer to them only in so far as will be necessary to make intelligible the sad termination of the affair. On Sunday evening, about dark, Dr. Lorenzo D. Williams, son of John M. Williams, residing across the river, on the Amherst side, married with the eldest daughter of Capt. Thos. G. Morriss, who also lives immediately over the river, with the purpose of visiting her. The couple, accompanied by Mr's brothers, and a Mr. Edmund Hill, took the Charlottesville route for Washington City. The family of the young lady, getting wind of the elopement accidentally, in a short time after it occurred, Capt. Morriss and his son, Richard G., started immediately for a pursuit. They pursued the runaways in Charlottesville, they having been disappointed in finding a ready conveyance from this place. The daughter was concealed in the house, but the father and brother got possession of her, and then had Williams and Hill bound over in the sum of a thousand dollars each. Both parties left for Lynchburg on Tuesday evening they put up, accidentally at the same Hotel, in Livingston, Nelson county. When Williams's father and young Richard Morriss were sitting at the supper table, opposite each other, some indignity was offered young Morriss by the other party, when he threw a glass of wine into the face of Williams. Morriss, Williams and Hill then commenced firing and shooting, which resulted, after the eight or ten rounds, in the immediate death of young Morriss, and the mortal wounding of Hill, and it is said of Williams also. Young M. was shot in the head and in a vital part of the body, by which, it is supposed. Hill was shot by Morriss, in the centre of the breast, and Williams was shot by him in the side or back. When this occurrence took place, Mrs. Morriss and daughter were in their room up stairs. A message was forthwith sent to the families of the parties, who arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning. The news of so dreadful a tragedy of course created the greatest excitement and regret in this community.—Indeed the feelings of the unhappy families concerned, whose cup of grief has been perhaps forever embittered, we shall not attempt a description. Language would be inadequate to the task.

We have gathered these facts altogether from rumor, there may be, and no doubt are, many inaccuracies in them. There is no doubt about the sad termination of the affair. When we receive the particulars and detailed particulars, we shall publish.

[The report has since reached here, that Hill had died of his wound.

Another Authentic—Mr. Morriss was shot twice, and that through the body. He was not killed in the general melee, but shot by Williams' brother Robert, after Mr. Morriss) had shot down both of the antagonists, Hill and Dr. W., and was coming from the dining room. Dr. W's gun exploded when he was shot by M. and W. both shot after they were wounded, but without effect. Morriss died in five minutes, dying in his father's arms, who met him at at the head of the stairs. Robert Williams has been arrested. In relation to the above tragedy, the Charlottesville Advocate of Saturday has the following.

Awful Tragedy.—Our town was thrown into high excitement on Monday morning by the arrival of a runaway couple from the county of Amherst. First came Dr. Williams and Miss Morriss (the affianced lovers) with two brothers of Dr. W. and Mr. Hill. Soon afterwards, Mr. Thomas Morriss and his son Richard (the father and brother of Miss Morriss) and Mr. Hamilton arrived in hot pursuit after the fugitives. The whole of Monday evening was consumed in propositions from one side to the other—Dr. Williams refusing to give up the young lady to the parents. Counsel were called in, who decided that there was no law by which Mr. Morriss could recover his daughter.—Words passed freely on both sides, and Mr. Morriss being told that his sister could not be given up without a fight, drew a pistol upon one of Dr. Williams' brothers, who showed that he was fully prepared for such an emergency, and blood would have been shed had not the bystanders interfered to prevent it. The parties were then arrested, disarmed and bound over to keep the peace. In the course of the evening, Mr. Morriss obtained possession of his daughter, and thus ended the affair in Charlottesville.

On Tuesday morning, the Morriss party left with the daughter, set out upon their return home, and a few moments afterwards, the Williams party followed. The Williams party passed the others and arrived at Livingston (Nelson C. H.) first, and it so happened that both parties stopped at the same hotel. Young Morriss and Mr. Hill met at the supper table, when something passed that exasperated Morriss, and he threw his plate at Hill's head. Hill thereupon drew a pistol and fired at Morriss, the shot taking effect in the region of his heart. Morriss then shot Hill in the abdomen, giving him a severe, and it is thought mortal wound. He also fired at Dr. Williams, the shot taking effect in the spine, and expired in five minutes thereafter.

Miss Morriss is a raving maniac, and threatens to put an end to her existence if her lover should not survive his wound.—Mr. Morriss proceeded home with his daughter and the corpse of his son, expecting that the dreadful calamities which had befallen them would cause the death of his wife.

Thus has ended one of the most terrible tragedies that has ever occurred upon the soil of Virginia. Nothing is wanting to render it complete—love, misery, madness and death make up the scenes of the bloody drama. We trust that so awful a lesson will not be lost upon the community.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1851.

MR. WEBSTER'S ORATION.—The Speech delivered by Mr. Webster on the 4th of July, on the occasion of the laying of the Corner Stone of the Addition to the Capitol, came to hand this morning, and we publish a part of it to-day, intending to give the remainder in Tuesday's paper, so that the whole may appear in the Weekly Observer.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—We fear that the Whigs in some parts of the State are not sufficiently alive to the vital importance, to the perpetuity of the Union, of sustaining the present Whig Administration, by electing six good and true Whigs to the next Congress, to succeed the like number who represented the State in the late Congress. The Whigs are, as a party, warmly in favor of sustaining the measures of Adjustment of that Congress. The Locofocos, though they profess to "acquiesce" in those measures, do so with too evident reluctance. They carp and cavil at those measures, and are manifestly ready at any moment to renew the agitation which the Compromise has contributed to quiet. All they wait for is, to get a majority of the people to sanction renewed agitation; and unless the Union men of both parties bestir themselves, there *is* danger that the great body of the Locofoco party, with here and there a Whig, will gradually slide into the fatal position of advocates of the doctrine of Secession,—between which and disunion there is but the slightest step, as any one must see who will compare the present with the late state of things in South Carolina.

The Whigs of the South have every reason to be satisfied with the policy of the Administration. The President was elected by themselves. He has more than fulfilled all the pledges made for him by his friends, in regard to Southern interests, and utterly falsified all the predictions of his adversaries. Succeeding to power at a momentous crisis, among the first selections of his Cabinet Ministers, were the two from North Carolina and Kentucky, the most unfaltering and reliable of the Whig States of the South and of the Union. And if the choice had been required to be by a vote of the people of those noble Whig States, it is morally certain that it would have fallen on the very individuals who were called to his aid by the President—on our own favorite Son, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, and on Kentucky's distinguished statesman, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. Each had recently received the most unqualified proofs of the approbation of his party friends, in being elected, by decisive majorities, to the highest office in their gift, and one of them actually vacated the Executive Chair of his State, to accept the Cabinet appointment. To these were immediately afterwards added, two other distinguished Southern gentlemen, in other Departments, both approved Whigs, trusted in their own States, and interested in slave property. And these four, with three gentlemen from the non-slaveholding States, constitute the advisory Council of the President.

Now does any Southern Whig believe, that these four Cabinet Ministers, or any one of them, would for one day adhere to an Administration which was unfaithful to the South, on the vital question of slavery? If there be one Whig who entertains such a belief, there are thousands of democrats who will be candid enough to admit, that *they* do not. The people of North Carolina at least should remember, that, with a solitary exception in our history, it is only under Whig Presidents that they are thought worthy to furnish a member of the National Administration; and that they have now an assurance for the protection of their rights, in having one of their own citizens a Minister of State, bound to them by every tie which can bind a patriot to his country, and owning in their midst as many slaves as the general average of the people, which may be held as hostages for his fidelity at least;—an assurance, which for twenty years they have never had, under a democratic Administration. It may therefore well be asked, of the candid and reflecting portion of the people of all parties in the State, whether this condition of things is worth sustaining? Or whether it would be bettered by a restoration of the Buchanans and Mareys, the Cave Johnsons and Walkers, those fiery Southern patriots, under whose advice the Wilmot Proviso was approved, in the Oregon bill, by Mr. Polk, after being voted for by David S. Reid & Co.

To the Whigs of the South, therefore, it may be said, "You are represented in a Cabinet Council of seven persons, by four Southern Whigs, as much interested and as sensitive on this delicate subject, as you are." To North Carolinians it may emphatically be said, "You are represented by a North Carolinian, as loyal to the State as any one, whether friend or enemy of the Administration, and with interests which must compel him to atone, even for blunders, with a penalty as severe as can befall any of those who censure his course."

Such are the claims to confidence in the Administration, arising from its composition.

Of its acts, in favoring the passage of the Adjustment measures, and in their faithful fulfilment, it may be necessary only to say, that if the Southern people are not satisfied with this, they may as well dissolve the Union at once,—for it is very certain that they will never have an Executive who will respect their rights more religiously.

It was the impressive remark of an eminent statesman, whose name, if we were at liberty to mention it, would give it great weight and dignity, that the Compromise measures, if agitation can be suppressed at the South, have given us a new lease for slavery, and property of that kind is more secure than it has been for five and twenty years! This will be the case, provided Southern men look upon the subject as above party. But if the democrats of the South persist in uncandid assaults upon the President and his Administration, and use the slavery question merely as an ordinary gull-trap, considering it and treating it only as a means of getting and keeping possession of the spoils of office, the worst consequences must follow. The slaveholder is to be kept in continual alarm,—the slave in perpetual dissatisfaction, becoming less and less valuable, while the demagogue profits by the ruin of both.

In our view, we repeat, it is highly important that the Whigs should faithfully do their duty in the approaching election. They owe it to themselves, to their own President, to their distinguished fellow-citizen who fills so ably and acceptably a place in the Cabinet, to their friends throughout the country, but especially to the sacred cause of the UNION, to do their duty faithfully in the coming election. If they will send six good Whigs and friends of the Union to Congress, a most happy effect must be produced, both on our own State and on the country. Will they do it? Let the 7th of August answer. Let the Whigs of the Mountain District beware that their answer be not in the harsh notes of disunion. Let the staunch Whig DOCKERY, who has never been found faithless in the day of trial, receive the answer of the Whigs and Union men of the 3d, by a majority of thousands. And let the much slandered STANLY see that Locofoco calumny has not weaned from him the friends who have stood by him in many trials.

CAPT. GREEN W. CALDWELL IN 1842 AND IN 1851.—Among those who voted against laying on the table, and in effect voted *for*, the resolutions to censure Mr. Adams, were Green W. Caldwell, John R. J. Daniel, and we believe Robt. Barnwell Rhett! The preamble for which these gentlemen thus voted, is as follows:

"Whereas the Federal Constitution is a permanent form of government and of *perpetual obligation*, until altered or modified in the mode pointed out by that instrument, and the members of this House deriving their political character and powers from the same, are sworn to support it, and the dissolution of the Union necessarily implies the destruction of that instrument, the overthrow of the American Republic, and the extinction of our National existence: A proposition, therefore, to the Representatives of the people, to dissolve the organic law framed by their constituents and to support which they are commanded by those constituents to be sworn, before they can enter upon the execution of the political powers enacted by it, and entrusted to them, is a high breach of privilege, a contempt offered to the House, a direct proposition to the Legislature and each member to *commit perjury;* and involves necessarily, in its execution and consequences, the destruction of our country and the *crime of high treason.*"

Mr. Caldwell then in 1842, thought that there *was* a government of the United States, and also that it was of *perpetual* obligation. He thought that Mr. Adams, for only presenting a petition to destroy it, was guilty of perjury and high treason. *Now*, Mr. Caldwell is a candidate for Congress and advocates the right of *peaceable* disunion, or secession, which is the same thing. A State cannot secede and be in the Union at the same time. Suppose he is elected and takes his seat. What can he do? He cannot propose secession, he cannot speak of a desire to dissolve the Union, because if he does, according to his own vote he will be guilty of *perjury* and *high treason.*

Where is the difference between the petition of Mr. Adams and the views of Messrs. Caldwell and Daniel? We can see none. Both look to a peaceable dissolution of the Union, and if the presentation of the petition makes Mr. Adams a perjurer and a traitor, in what position are his revilers? If Mr. Adams merited expulsion and infamy, what do his assailants deserve? What can they expect from the people, whose intelligence they insult, at one time vilifying a man as a traitor and a perjurer, and a few years after advocating the very doctrines which they had condemned.

People of North Carolina, we call upon you to put down this spirit of disunion. Put down the men who advocate it. Let it never be said that North Carolina aided in the destruction of the Union and the Constitution by sending disunionists to Congress. If this Union is to be dissolved let it never be said that Whig neglect of duty caused it.

MR. MADISON ON SECESSION.—The Goldsboro' Patriot accuses Mr. Stanly of attempting to "mislead and deceive the people" by telling them that Mr. Madison was opposed to the right of secession. The Patriot says that Mr. Madison "fully admitted the right." Now we should like to know where any such admission was made? In his letter to Hamilton, he emphatically declared, that the Constitution, to be adopted at all, "must be adopted *in toto* and *forever.*" Very little Secession *there*, we think. And equally little, when he said in another letter to Hamilton, heretofore published in this paper, that "the idea of reserving a right to withdraw, was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was abandoned as worse than a rejection."

Where then did he admit the right to secede? Why, the Patriot extracts from the Madison Papers a portion of one of Madison's speeches in 1787, in which he does not even allude to the subject of State Secession, but distinctly announces at the outset, that he speaks of the *Articles of Confederation*, a very different thing from the present Constitutional Union. It was to supersede that Confederation and "to form a more perfect Union" that the Convention met and formed the present Constitution, which Madison said, to be adopted at all, "must be adopted *in toto* and *forever.*" It was because, as Mr. Madison declares in the speech from which the Patriot quotes, the Confederation had no power "to compel an offending member of the Union to discharge its duty," that Madison and the great men of that day, desired the destruction of the Confederation, and the adoption of the Constitution.

It is the Patriot then, and not Mr. Stanly, which seems to be "attempting to mislead and deceive" the people, for we can hardly suppose that a man who can read, could have understood Madison's remarks upon the *Confederation* which he wished to be abolished, as at all applicable to the *Constitution* of which he was the Father.

NEW WHIG PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "Mercury," published at Concord, Cabarrus county. It is a thorough Whig and Union paper, and is edited with much spirit and ability. We wish it abundant success.

It thus disposes of the latest batch of falsehoods trumped up against Gen. Dockery:—

The *Hornets' Nest* says, "we learn that Mr. Dockery has put forth as his platform, that no poor man can be patriotic, be honest, be intelligent, be qualified for a seat in Congress." Does the *Hornets' Nest* imagine any body will believe so ridiculous a charge? Does the Editor himself believe it? We call for the authority—show the papers. In the meantime we pronounce the charge false in each and every particular. No politician, Whig or Democrat, unless he be an arrant fool, would ever think of making such a speech. Mr. Caldwell's cause must be in a very dilapidated condition to require such disgraceful trickery to sustain it.

It is further said that Gen. Dockery applies this position to Caldwell—false again. What *we* charge is, that it comes with an especial bad grace from Mr. Caldwell, who owns no slaves, to rail at Gen. Dockery, a large slaveholder, as being unfaithful to the South. And *that* was the only reference made to Mr. Caldwell's property in the discussion at Charlotte, and *he* brought it out himself, concluding by saying, "if he had no negroes he had children." And we ask again, who would be more apt to watch our slave interest with zealous care, a man who owns no slaves [and for all we know never did,] or a man like General Dockery, whose almost entire capital is invested in this species of property?—*Concord Mercury.*

MARRIED,

At Pittsborough, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Burnett, Dr. JOHN A. HANKS to Miss CATHARINE B. WALKER, youngest daughter of the late Carleton Walker.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 14th ult., CHAS. H. EDWARDS; also, on the 30th, JOEL EDWARDS, in his 67th year; also, on the 4th inst., CYLVINA EDWARDS. Father and children.

ORATION OF Mr. WEBSTER,

DELIVERED JULY 4, 1851,

At the Capitol, on the occasion of Laying the Corner-stone of the Extension of the Capitol.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I congratulate you, I give you joy, on the return of this Anniversary; and I felicitate you, also, on the more particular purpose of which this ever-memorable day has been chosen to witness the fulfilment. Hail! all hail! I see before and around me a mass of faces, glowing with cheerfulness and patriotic pride. I see thousands of eyes, turned towards other eyes, all sparkling with gratification and delight. This is the New World! This is America! And this is Washington, the Capital of the United States! And where else, among the Nations, can the seat of government be surrounded, on any day of any year, by those who have more reason to rejoice in the blessings which they possess? Nowhere, fellow-citizens; assuredly, nowhere. Let us, then, meet this rising sun with joy and thanksgiving!

This is that day of the year which announced to mankind the great fact of American Independence. This fresh and brilliant morning blesses our vision with another beholding of the Birthday of our Nation; and we see that nation, of recent origin, now among the most considerable and powerful, and spreading over the continent, from sea to sea.

Among the first colonists from Europe to this part of America, there were some, doubtless, who contemplated the distant consequences of their undertaking, and who saw a great futurity; but, in general, their hopes were limited to the enjoyment of a safe asylum from tyranny, religious and civil, and to respectable subsistence, by industry and toil. A thick veil hid our times from their view. But the progress of America, however slow, could not but at length awaken genius, and attract the attention of mankind.

In the early part of the next century, Bishop Berkely, who, it will be remembered, had resided for some time in Newport, Rhode Island, wrote his well-known "Verses on the Prospect of planting ARTS and LEARNING in AMERICA." The last stanza of this little Poem seems to have been produced by a high poetical inspiration:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day:
Time's noblest offering is the last."

This extraordinary prophecy may be considered only as the result of long foresight and uncommon sagacity; of a foresight and sagacity stimulated, nevertheless, by excited feeling and high enthusiasm. So clear a vision of what America would become was not founded on square miles, or on existing numbers, or on any vulgar laws of statistics. It was an intuitive glace into futurity; it was a grand conception, strong, ardent, glowing, embracing all time since the creation of the world, and all regions of which that world is composed; and judging of the future by just analogy with the past. And the inimitable imagery and beauty with which the thought is expressed, joined to the conception itself, render it one of the most striking passages in our language.

On the day of the declaration of Independence our illustrious fathers performed the first act in this drama—an act, in real importance, infinitely exceeding that for which the great English poet invoked

"A muse of fire,
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene!"

The muse inspiring our Fathers was the Genius of Liberty, all on fire with a sense of oppression, and a resolution to throw it off; the whole world was the stage, and higher characters than princes trod it; and, instead of monarchs, countries, and nations, and the age beheld the swelling scene. How well the characters were cast, and how well each acted his part, and what emotions the whole performance excited, let history, now and hereafter, tell.

At a subsequent period, but before the declaration of Independence, the Bishop of St. Azaph published a Discourse, in which the following remarkable passages are found:

"It is difficult for man to look into the destiny of future ages; the designs of Providence are too vast and complicated, and our own powers are too narrow to admit of much satisfaction to our curiosity. But, when we see many great and powerful causes constantly at work, we cannot doubt of their producing proportionable effects.

"The colonies in North America have not only taken root and acquired strength, *but seem hastening with an accelerated progress to such a powerful State as may introduce a new and important change in human affairs.*

"Descended from ancestors of the most improved and enlightened part of the old world, they receive, as it were by inheritance, all the improvements and discoveries of their mother country. And it happens fortunately for them to commence their flourishing State at a time when the human understanding has attained to the free use of its powers, and has learned to act with vigor and certainty. They may avail themselves not only of the experience and industry, but even of the errors and mistakes of former days. Let it be considered for how many ages a great part of the world appears not to have thought at all; how many more they have been busied in forming systems and conjectures, while reason has been lost in a labyrinth of words, and they never seem to have suspected on what frivolous matters their minds were employed.

"And let it be well understood what rapid improvements, what important discoveries have been made, in a few years, by a few countries, with our own at their head, which have at last discovered the right method of using their faculties.

"May we not reasonably expect that a number of provinces, possessed of these advantages, and quickened by mutual emulation, with only the common progress of the human mind, should very considerably enlarge the boundaries of science?

"The vast continent itself, over which they are gradually spreading, may be considered as a treasure yet untouched of natural productions that shall hereafter afford ample matter for commerce and contemplation. And if we reflect what a stock of knowledge may be accumulated by the constant progress of industry and observation, fed with fresh supplies from the stores of nature, assisted sometimes by those happy strokes of chance which mock all the powers of invention, and sometimes by those superior characters which arise occasionally to instruct and enlighten the world, it is difficult even to imagine to what height of improvement their discoveries may extend.

"*And perhaps they may make as considerable advances in the arts of civil government and the conduct of life.* We have reason to be proud, and even jealous, of our excellent constitution; but those equitable principles on which it was formed, an equal representation, (the best discovery of political wisdom,) and a just and commodious distribution of power, which with us were the price of civil wars and the rewards of the virtues and sufferings of our ancestors, descend to them as a natural inheritance, without toil or pain."

"*But must they rest here, as in the utmost effort of human genius? Can chance and time, the wisdom and the experience of public men, suggest no new remedy against the evils* which vices and ambition are perpetually apt to cause? May they not hope, without presumption, to preserve a greater zeal for piety and public devotion than we have done? For sure it can hardly happen to them, as it has to us, that when religion is best understood and rendered most pure and reasonable, that then should be the precise time when many cease to believe and practice it, and all in general become most indifferent to it?

"May they not possibly be more successful than their mother country has been in preserving that reverence and authority which is due to the laws? to those who make, and to those who execute them? *May not a method be invented of procuring some tolerable share of the comforts of life to those inferior useful ranks of men to whose industry we are indebted for the whole? Time and discipline may discover some means to correct the extreme inequalities of condition between the rich and the poor, so dangerous to the innocence and happiness of both.* They may fortunately be led by habit and choice to despise that luxury which is considered with us the true enjoyment of wealth. They may have little relish for that ceaseless hurry of amusements which is pursued in this country without pleasure, exercise, or employment. And perhaps, after trying some of our follies and caprices and rejecting the rest, they may be led by reason and experiment to that old simplicity which was first pointed out by Nature, and has produced those models which we still admire in arts, eloquence, and manners. *The diversity of new scenes and situations, which so many growing States must necessarily pass through, may introduce changes in the fluctuating opinions and manners of men which we can form no conception of;* and not only the gracious dispositions of Providence, but the visible preparation of causes, seems to indicate strong tendencies towards a general improvement."

Fellow-citizens, this "gracious disposition of Providence" and this "visible preparation of causes" at length brought on the hour for decisive action. On the 4th of July, 1776, the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, declared that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.

This declaration, made by most patriotic and resolute men, trusting in the justice of their cause and the protection of Heaven, and yet made not without deep solicitude and anxiety, has now stood for seventy-five years, and still stands. It was sealed in blood. It has met dangers, and overcome them; it has had enemies, and it has conquered them, it has had detractors, and it has abashed them all; it has had doubting friends, but it has cleared all doubts away; and now, to-day, raising its august form higher than the clouds, twenty millions of people contemplate it with hallowed love, and the world beholds it, and the consequences which have followed from it, with profound admiration.

This anniversary animates, and gladdens, and unites all American hearts. On other days of the year we may be party men, indulging in controversies, more or less important to the public good; we may have likes and dislikes, and we may maintain our political differences, often with warm, and sometimes with angry feelings. But to-day, we are Americans all; and all nothing but Americans. As the great luminary over our heads, dissipating mists and fogs, now cheers the whole hemisphere, so do the associations connected with this day disperse all cloudy and sullen weather, and all noxious exhalations in the minds and feeling of true Americans. Every man's heart swells within him; every man's port and bearing become somewhat more proud and lofty, as he remembers that seventy-five years have rolled away, and that the great inheritance of liberty is still his: his, undiminished and unimpaired; his in all its original glory; his to protect; and his to transmit to future generations.

Fellow-citizens: This inheritance which we enjoy to-day is not only an inheritance of liberty, but of our own peculiar American liberty. Liberty has existed in other times, in other countries, and in other forms. There has been a Grecian liberty, bold and powerful, full of spirit, eloquence, and fire; a liberty which produced multitudes of great men, and has transmitted one immortal name, the name of Demosthenes, to posterity. But still it was a liberty of disconnected States, sometimes united, indeed, by temporary leagues and confederacies, but often involved in wars between themselves. The sword of Sparta turned its sharpest edge against Athens, enslaved her, and devastated Greece; and, in her turn, Sparta was compelled to bend before the power of Thebes. And let it be ever remembered, especially let the truth sink deep into all American minds, that it was the WANT OF UNION among her several States, which finally gave the mastery of all Greece to Philip of Macedon.

And there has also been a Roman liberty, a proud, ambitious, domineering spirit, professing free and popular principles in Rome itself, but, even in the best days of the Republic, ready to carry slavery and chains into her provinces, and through every country over which her eagles could be borne. Who ever heard of liberty in Spain, or Gaul, or Germany, or Britain in the days of Rome? There was none such. As the Roman Empire declined, her provinces, not instructed in the principles of free popular government, one after another declined also, and when Rome herself fell in the end, all fell together.

I have said, gentlemen, that our inheritance is an inheritance of American liberty. That liberty is characteristic, peculiar, and altogether our own. Nothing like it existed in former times, nor was known in the most enlightened States of antiquity; while with us its principles have become interwoven into the minds of individual men, connected with our daily opinions, and our daily habits, until it is, if I may so say, an element of social as well as of political life; and the consequence is, that to whatever region an American citizen carries himself, he takes with him, fully developed in his own understanding and experience, our American principles and opinions, and becomes ready at once, in co-operation with others, to apply them to the formation of new Governments. Of this, a most wonderful instance may be seen in the history of the State of California.

On a former occasion I have ventured to remark that, "It is very difficult to establish a free conservative Government for the equal advancement of all the interests of society. What has Germany done; learned Germany, fuller of ancient lore than all the world beside? What has Italy done? What have they done who dwell on the spot where Cicero lived? They have not the power of self-government which a common town-meeting, with us, possesses!" "Yes, I say, that those persons who have gone from our town-meetings to dig gold in California, are more fit to make a Republican Government than any body of men in Germany or Italy; because they have learned this one great lesson, that there is no security without law, and that, under the circumstances in which they are placed, where there is no military authority to cut their throats, there is no sovereign will but the will of the majority; that, therefore, if they remain, they must submit to that will." And this I believe to be strictly true.

[*Concluded on next page.*]

SOUTH CAROLINA FOLLY.—The anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie was celebrated on Sullivan's Island on the 28th ult. The South Carolina papers seem to have been roused to more than usual heat by the very proper refusal of the commanding officer to allow the celebration to take place within the Fort. The cause assigned for the refusal was, that the Commander would not allow the United States authority within the Fort to be insulted whilst he had command of it.

The justice of this refusal may be easily shown by publishing one or two of the toasts, which are all alike, and pretty much the same with those used ever since the days of nullification in 1832.

One of the Orators of the day offered

"*The Union: its Past, its Present, and its Future.*—Its Past, we remember with a mingled sense of pride, of wrong, and of warning; its Present is full of shame and ruin; and its *Future—God help us, and it shall have none!*"

Another proposed,

"*John A. Quitman*—The first President of the Southern Republic: In all the illustrious line to follow him, there never will be found a clearer head, nor a braver heart."

One of the Committee offered,

"The glorious Union of Yankee blood and Carolina steel."

But most ridiculous of all, was a speech by Col. Keith, who with other things equally foolish, said:

"South Carolina, small as she is, anointed of Heaven, and girded with the triple armor of a righteous cause, can slay the Federal Goliah, and save or avenge an insulted Constitution, and her endangered freedom."

Wonder if Col. Keith intends to personate David? And whether he was really in earnest? Perhaps the threat was only figurative, intended to convey the idea, that on Anniversary and other occasions, where the "rosey" was abundant, Col. Keith and South Carolina could slay the "Federal Goliah" with *gin*-slings.

Seriously, however, we cannot see how the Administration can be blamed for refusing to allow a United States Fort to be the scene of such treasonable doings. It has only performed its duty.

WHERE THE SPECIE GOES.—The imports of foreign merchandize at New York in June, amounted to $9,809,682. Total exports $4,043,579; the imports exceeding the exports $5,763,103. Of *specie*, the imports were $121,234, while the exports were $6,462,367! In other words, in three months the people of this country bought about six millions more of foreign goods than they had produce to pay for. How long can such a system continue without bankruptcy?

The Arctic, which sailed for Liverpool on the 5th instant, carried out $780,000 more in specie.

The Empire City has arrived at New York with $1,621,000 in gold.

MR. WEBSTER'S ORATION.

[CONCLUDED.]

Now, fellow-citizens, if your patience will hold out, I will venture, before proceeding to the more appropriate and particular duties of the day, to state, in a few words, what I take these American political principles in substance to be. They consist, as I think, in the first place, in the establishment of popular Governments, on the basis of representation; for it is plain that a pure democracy, like that which existed in some of the States of Greece, in which every individual had a direct vote in the enactment of all laws, cannot possibly exist in a country of wide extent.—This representation is to be made as equal as circumstances will allow. Now, this principle of popular representation, prevailing either in all the branches of Governments, or in some of them, has existed in these States almost from the days of the settlements at Jamestown and Plymouth; borrowed, no doubt, from the example of the popular branch of the British Legislature. The representation of the people in the British House of Commons was, indeed, originally very unequal, and is yet not equal. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the appearance of Knights and Burgesses assembling on the summons of the Crown, was not intended at first as an assistance and support to the Royal prerogative, in matters of revenue and taxation, rather than as a mode of ascertaining popular opinion. Nevertheless, representation had a popular origin, and savored more and more of the character of that origin, as it acquired, by slow degrees, greater and greater strength, in the actual government of the country. In fact, the constitution of the House of Commons was a form of representation, however unequal; numbers were counted, and majorities prevailed; and when our ancestors, acting upon this example, introduced more equality of representation, the idea assumed a more rational and distict shape. At any rate, this manner of exercising popular power was familiar to our fathers when they settled on this continent. They adopted it, and generation has risen up after generation, all acknowledging it, and becoming acquainted with its practice and its forms.

And the next fundamental principle in our system is, that the will of the majority, fairly expressed through the means of representation, shall have the force of law; and it is quite evident that in a country without thrones or Aristocracies or privileged castes or classes, there can be no other foundation for law to stand upon.

And, as the necessary result of this, the third element is, that the law is the supreme rule for the government of all. The great sentiment of Alcæus, so beautifully presented to us by Sir William Jones, is absolutely indispensable to the construction and maintenance of our political systems:

"What constitutes a State?
Not high rais'd battlements or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate:
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not bays and broad arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starr'd and spangled courts,
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No—Men, high-minded Men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rock and brambles rude:
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain:
Prevent the long-aim'd blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:
These constitute a State:
And Sovereign Law, that State's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill."

And, finally, another most important part of the great fabric of American liberty is, that there shall be a written constitution, founded on the immediate authority of the people themselves, and regulating and restraining all the powers conferred upon Government, whether legislative, executive, or judicial.

This, fellow-citizens, I suppose to be a just summary of our American principles, and I have on this occasion sought to express them in the plainest and in the fewest words. The summary may not be entirely exact, but I hope it may be sufficiently so to make manifest to the rising generation among ourselves, and to those elsewhere who may choose to inquire into the nature of our political institutions, the general theory upon which the are founded. And I now proceed to add, that the strong and deep-settled conviction of all intelligent persons amongst us is, that in order to support a useful and wise Government upon these popular principles, the general education of the people, and the wide diffusion of pure morality and true religion, are indispensable. Individual virtue is a part of public virtue. It is difficult to conceive how there can remain morality in the Government when it shall cease to exist among the people; or how the aggregate of the political institutions, all the organs of which consist only of men, should be wise, and beneficent, and competent to inspire confidence, if the opposite qualities belong to the individuals who constitute those organs, and make up that aggregate.

And now, fellow-citizens, I take leave of this part of the duty which I proposed to perform, and once more felicitating you and myself that our eyes have seen the light of this blessed morning, and that our ears have heard the shouts with which joyous thousands welcome its return, and joining with you in the hope that every revolving year shall renew these rejoicings to the end of time, I proceed to address you, shortly, upon the particular occasion of our assembling here to-day.

Fellow-citizens, by the act of Congress of 30th September, 1850, provision was made for the Extension of the Capitol, according to such plan as might be approved by the President of the United States, and the necessary sums to be expended under his direction by such architect as he might appoint. This measure was imperatively demanded for the use of the Legislative and Judiciary departments, the public libraries, the occasional accommodation of the Chief Executive Magistrate, and for other objects. No act of Congress incurring a large expenditure has received more general approbation from the people. The President has proceeded to execute this law. He has approved a plan; he has appointed an architect; and all things are now ready for the commencement of the work.

An Anniversary of National Independence appeared to afford an auspicious occasion for laying the foundation-stone of the additional building. That ceremony has now been performed, by the President himself, in the presence and view of this multitude. He has thought that the day and the occasion made a united and an imperative call for some short address to the people here assembled; and it is at his request that I have appeared before you to perform that part of the duty which was deemed incumbent on us.

Beneath the stone is deposited, among other things, a list of which will be published, the following brief account of the proceedings of this day, in my handwriting:

"On the morning of the first day of the Seventy-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, in the City of Washington, being the 4th day of July, 1851, this stone, designed as the corner-stone of the extension of the Capitol, according to a plan approved by the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress, was laid by Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, assisted by the Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges, in the presence of many members of Congress, of officers of the Executive and Judiciary Departments, National, State, and District, of officers of the army and navy, the Corporate authorities of this and neighboring cities, many associations, civil and military and masonic, officers of the Smithsonian Institution and National Institute, professors of colleges and teachers of schools of the District, with their students and pupils, and a vast concourse of people from places near and remote, including a few surviving gentlemen who witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol by President Washington, on the eighteenth day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

"If, therefore, it shall be hereafter the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundations be upturned, and this deposite brought to the eyes of men, be it then known that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm, that their Constitution still exists unimpaired, and with all its original usefulness and glory; growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people, and attracting more and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled, whether belonging to public life or to private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposite, and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures now to be erected over it may endure forever.

"God save the United States of America.

"DANIEL WEBSTER,

"Secretary of State of the United States."

Fellow-citizens: Fifty eight years ago Washington stood on this spot to execute a duty like that which has now been performed. He then laid the corner-stone of the original Capitol. He was at the head of the Government, at that time weak in resources, burdened with debt, just struggling into political existence and respectability, and agitated by the heaving waves which were overturning European thrones. But even then, in many important respects, the Government was strong. It was strong in Washington's own great character; it was strong in the wisdom and patriotism of other eminent public men, his political associates and fellow-laborers; and it was strong in the affections of the people.

Since that time astonishing changes have been wrought in the condition and prospects of the American People; and a degree of progress witnessed with which the world can furnish no parallel. As we review the course of that progress, wonder and amazement arrest our attention at every step. The present occasion, although allowing of no lengthened remarks, may yet perhaps admit of a short comparative statement between important subjects of national interest as they existed at that day and as they now exist. I have adopted for this purpose the tabular form of statement, as being the most brief and the most accurate.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Year 1793.	Year 1851.
Number of States,	15	31
Representatives and Senators in Congress,	135	295
Population of the U. S.	3,929,328	23,267,498
Ditto of Boston,	18,038	136,871
Ditto of Baltimore,	13,503	169,054
Ditto of Philadelphia,	42,520	409,045
Ditto of N. York (city)	33,121	515,507
Ditto of Washington,		40,075
Ditto of Richmond,	4,000	27,582
Ditto of Charleston,	16,359	42,983
Amount of receipts into the Treasury,	$5,720,624	$43,774,848
Am't of expenditures of the United States,	$7,529,575	$39,355,268
Amount of imports,	31,000,000	178,138,318
Amount of exports,	26,109,000	151,898,720
Amount of tonnage,	520,764	3,535,454
Area of the U. States in square miles,	805,461	3,314,365
Rank and file of army,	5,120	10,000
Militia (enrolled)		2,006,456
Navy of the U. States, (vessels)	(none.)	76
Navy armament, (ordnance)		2,012
Treaties & conventions with foreign Powers,	9	90
Light-houses and light-boats,	12	372
Expenditures for do.,	12,061	529,265
Area of the first Capitol building, (square ft.)	14,641	
Area of present Capitol, including extension,		4½ acres.
Miles of railroads,		8,500
Miles of telegraph,		15,000
No. of post offices,	209	21,551
Miles of post route,	5,642	178,762
Revenue fm post offices,	104,747	$5,592,971
Expenditure of Post Office Department,	72,040	5,212,953
Miles of mail transportation,		46,541,423
Number of colleges,	19	121
Public libraries,	35	694
Volumes in do.,	75,000	2,201,632
School libraries,		10,000
Volumes in do.,		2,000,000

In respect to the growth of Western trade and commerce, I extract a few sentences from a very valuable address before the Historical Society of Ohio, by Wm. D. Gallagher, Esq., 1850:

"A few facts will exhibit as well as a volume the wonderful growth of Western trade and commerce. Previous to the year 1800, some eight or ten keelboats, of twenty or twenty-five tons each, performed all the carrying trade between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. In 1802 the first Government vessel appeared on Lake Erie. In 1811 the first steamboat (the Orleans) was launched at Pittsburg. In 1826 the waters of Michigan were first ploughed by the keel of a steamboat, a pleasure trip to Green Bay being planned and executed in the summer of this year. In 1832 a steamboat first appeared at Chicago. At the present time the entire number of steamboats running on the Mississippi and Ohio, and their tributaries, is more probably over than under six hundred; the aggregate tonnage of which is not short of one hundred and forty thousand—a larger number of steamboats than England can claim, and a greater steam commercial marine than that employed by Great Britain and her dependencies."

And now, fellow-citizens, having stated to you this infallible proof of the growth and prosperity of the nation, I ask you, and I would ask every man, whether the Government which has been over us has proved itself an affliction or a curse to the country, or any part of it?

Ye men of the South, of all the original Southern States, what say you to all this? Are you, or any of you, ashamed of this great work of your fathers? Your fathers were not they who stoned the prophets and killed them. They were among the prophets; they were of the prophets; they were themselves the prophets.

Ye men of Virginia, what do you say to all this? Ye men of the Potomac, dwelling along the shores of that river where Washington lived, and where he died, and where his remains now rest! Ye, so many of whom may see the domes of the Capitol from your own homes—what do you say?

Ye men of James river and the Bay, places consecrated by the early settlement of your commonwealth, what do you say? Do you desire, from the soil of your State, or as you travel to the North, to see these halls vacated, their beauty and ornaments destroyed, and their national usefulness clean gone forever?

Ye men beyond the Blue Ridge, many thousands of whom are nearer to this Capitol than to the seat of government of your own State, what do you think of breaking this great association into fragments of States and of People? I know some of you, and I believe you all, would be almost as much shocked at the announcement of such a catastrophe as if you were to be informed that the Blue Ridge itself would soon totter from its base. And ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the great slope from the top of the Alleghany to the Ohio and Kentucky, what course do you propose to yourselves by disunion? If you "secede," what do you "secede" from, and what do you "accede" to? Do you look for the current of the Ohio to change, and to bring you and your commerce to the tide-waters of Eastern rivers? What man in his senses can suppose that you will remain part and parcel of Virginia a month after Virginia should have ceased to be part and parcel of the United States?

The secession of Virginia! the secession of Virginia, whether alone or in company, is most improbable, the greatest of all improbabilities. Virginia, to her everlasting honor, acted a great part in framing and establishing the present Constitution. She hath had her reward and her distinction. Seven of her noble sons have each filled the Presidency, and enjoyed the highest honors of the country. Dolorous complaints come up to us from the South that Virginia will not head the procession of secession, and lead the other Southern States out of the Union. This would be something of a marvel, certainly, considering how much pains Virginia took to lead these same States into the Union, and considering, too, that she has partaken as largely of its benefits and its government as any other State.

And ye men of the other Southern States, members of the old thirteen; yes, members of the old thirteen; that touches my regard and my sympathies; North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina! What page in your history, or in the history of any one of you, is brighter than those which have been recorded since the Union was formed? Or through what effect has your prosperity been greater, or your peace and happiness better secured? What names even has South Carolina, now so much dissatisfied, what names has she of which her intelligent sons are more proud than those which have been connected with the Government of South Carolina? In revolutionary times, and in the earliest days of this Constitution, there was no State more honored, or more deserved to be honored. Where is she now! And "what a fall is there my countrymen!" But I leave her to her own reflections, commending to her with all my heart, the due consideration of her own example in times now gone by.

Fellow citizens, there are some diseases of the mind as well as of the body, diseases of communities, as well as diseases of individuals, that must be left to their own cure; at least it is wise to leave them so, until the last critical moment shall arrive.

I hope it is not irreverent, and certainly is not intended as reproach, when I say, that I know no stronger expression in our language than that which describes the restoration of a wayward son—"he came to himself." He had broken away from all the ties of love, family, and friendship. He had forsaken every thing which he had once regarded in his father's house. He had quitted his natural sympathies, affections, and habits, and taken his journey into a far country. He had gone away from himself, and out of himself. But misfortunes overtook him, and famine threatened him with starvation and death. No entreaties from home followed him to beckon him back; no admonition from others warned him of his fate. But the hour of reflection had come, and nature and conscience wrought within him, until at length "he *came* to himself."

And now, ye men of the new States of the South! You are not of the original thirteen. The battle had been fought and won, the revolution achieved, and the Constitution established, before your States had any existence as States. You came into a prepared banquet, and had seats assigned you at table, just as honorable as those which were filled by older guests. You have been and are singularly prosperous; and if one should deny this, you would at once contradict his assertion. You have bought vast quantities of choice and excellent land at the lowest price; and if the public domain has not been lavished upon you, you yourselves will admit that it has been appropriated to your uses by a very liberal hand. And yet in some of these states—not in all—persons are found in favor of a dissolution of the Union, or of secession from it. Such opinions are expressed even where the general prosperity of the community has been the most rapidly advanced. In the flourishing and interesting State of Mississippi, for example, there is a large party which insists that her grievances are intolerable, that the whole body politic is in a state of suffering, and all along, and through her whole extent on the Mississippi, a loud cry rings that her only remedy is "secession," "secession." Now, gentlemen, what infliction does the State of Mississippi suffer under? What oppression prostrates her strength or destroys her happiness? Before we can judge of the proper remedy we must know something of the disease; and, for my part, I confess that the real evil existing in the case appears to me to be a certain inquietude, or uneasiness, growing out of a high degree of prosperity and consciousness of wealth and power, which sometimes leads men to be ready for changes, and to push on to still higher elevation. If this be the truth of the matter, the doctors are about right. If the complaint spring from over-wrought prosperity, for that disease I have no doubt that secession would prove a sovereign remedy.

[Mr. Webster here goes on to detail the progress of the country in inventions, steam, electricity, magnetism, the electric telegraph; in rail roads and telegraphs; Franklin's discoveries in electricity; in science; and literature; in military and naval defences, &c. &c. We are obliged to omit this.]

And this extension of territory, embraced within the United States; increase of its population, commerce and manufactures; developement of its resources by canals and railroads, and rapidity of intercommunication by innumerable steamboats and telegraphs, has been accomplished without overthrow of or danger to the public liberties, by any assumption of military power; and, indeed, without any permanent increase of the army, except for the purpose of frontier defence, and of affording a slight guard to the public property; or of the navy, any further than to assure the navigator that, in whatsoever sea he shall sail his ship, he is protected by the stars and stripes of his country.—All this has been done without the shedding of a drop of blood, for treason or rebellion. All this, while systems of popular representation have regularly been supported in the State Governments and in the General Government; all this, while laws, national and State, of such a character have been passed, and have been so wisely administered, that I may stand up here to-day and declare, as I now do declare, in the face of all the intelligent of the age, that for the period which has elapsed, from the day that Washington laid the foundation of this Capitol to the present time, there has been no country upon earth in which life, liberty, and property have been more amply and steadily secured, or more freely enjoyed, than in these United States of America. Who is there that will deny this? Who is there prepared with a greater or a better example? Who is there that can stand upon the foundation of facts, acknowledged or proved, and assert that these our republican institutions have not answered the true ends of Government beyond all precedent in human history.

There is yet another view. There are still higher considerations. Man is an intellectual being, destined to immortality. There is a spirit in him, and the breath of the Almighty hath given him understanding. Then only is he tending towards his own destiny, while he seeks for knowledge or virtue, for the will of his Maker, and for just conceptions of his own duty. Of all important questions, therefore, let this, the most important of all, be first asked and first answered: in what country of the habitable globe, of great extent and large population, are the means of knowledge the most generally diffused and enjoyed among the people? This question admits of one, and only one, answer. It is here; it is here in these United States; it is among the descendants of those who settled at Jamestown; of those who were pilgrims on the shore of Plymouth; and of those other races of men, who, in subsequent times, have become joined in this great American family. Let one fact incapable of doubt or dispute satisfy every mind on this point. The population of the United States is 23,000,000. Now, take the map of the continent of Europe and spread it out before you. Take your scales and your dividers, and lay off in one area, in any shape you please, a triangle; square, circle, parallelogram, or trapezoid, and of an extent that shall contain 150,000,000 of people, and there will be found within the United States more persons who do habitually read and write than can be embraced within the lines of your demarcation.

But there is something even more than this. Man is not only an intellectual, but he is also a religious being, and his religious feelings and habits require cultivation.

Let the religious element in man's nature be neglected, let him be influenced by no higher motives than low self-interest, and subjected to no stronger restraint than the limits of civil authority, and he becomes the creature of selfish passions or blind fanaticism.

The spectacle of a nation powerful and enlightened, but without christian faith, has been presented, almost within our own day, as a warning beacon for the nations.

On the other hand, the cultivation of the religious sentiment represses licentiousness, incites to general benevolence, and the practical acknowledgment of the brotherhood of man, inspires respect for law and order, and gives strength to the whole social fabric, at the same time that it conducts the human soul upward to the Author of its being.

Now, I think it may be stated with truth, that in no country, in proportion to its population, are there so many benevolent establishments connected with religious instruction—Bible, Missionary, and Tract Societies, supported by public and private contributions—as in our own.—There are also institutions for the education of the blind, the deaf and dumb; of idiots; for the reception of orphan and destitute children; for moral reform, designed for children and females, respectively; institutions for the reformation of criminals, not to speak of those numerous establishments in almost every county and town in the United States for the reception of the aged, infirm, and destitute poor, many of whom have fled to our shores to escape the poverty and wretchedness of their condition at home.

In the United States there is no church establishment or ecclesiastical authority founded by Government. Public worship is maintained either by voluntary associations and contributions, or by trusts and donations of a charitable origin.

Now, I think it safe to say that a greater portion of the people of the United States attend public worship, decently clad, well behaved, and well seated, than of any other country of the civilized world.

Edifices of religion are seen every where. Their aggregate of cost would amount to an immense sum of money. They are, in the general, kept in good repair, and consecrated to the purposes of public worship. In these edifices the people regularly assemble on the Sabbath day, which is regularly set apart for rest by all classes from secular employment, and for religious meditation and worship, to listen to the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and discourses from pious ministers of the several denominations.

This attention to the wants of the intellect and of the soul, as manifested by the voluntary support of schools and colleges, of churches, and benevolent institutions, is one of the most remarkable characteristics of the American people, not less strikingly exhibited in the new than in the older settlements of the country.

On the spot where the first trees of the forest are felled, near the log cabins of the pioneers, are to be seen rising together the church and the school house. So has it been from the beginning, and God grant that it may thus continue!

"On other shores, above their mouldering towns,
In sullen pomp the tall cathedral frowns;
Simple and frail, our lowly temples throw
Their slender shadows on the paths below;
Scarce steals the wind, that sweeps the wood-land track,
The larch's perfume from the settler's axe,
Ere, like a vision of the morning air,
His slight-framed steeple marks the house of prayer.

* * * * *

Yet Faith's pure hymn, beneath its shelter rude,
Breathes out as sweetly to the tangled wood,
As where the rays through blazing oriels pour
On marble shaft and tessellated floor."

Who does not admit that this unparalleled growth of prosperity and renown is the result, under Providence, of the Union of these States, under a general Constitution, which guaranties to each State a republican form of Government, and to every man the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, free from civil tyranny or ecclesiastical domination?

To bring home this idea to the present occasion, who does not feel that, when President Washington laid his hand on the foundation of the first Capitol building, he performed a great work of perpetuation of the Union and the Constitution? Who does not feel that this seat of the General Government, healthful in its situation, central in its position, near the mountains from whence gush springs of wonderful virtue, teeming with Nature's richest products, and yet not far from the bays and the great estuaries of the sea, easily accessible and generally agreeable in climate and association, does give strength to the Union of these States; that this city, bearing an immortal name, with its broad streets and avenues, its public squares and magnificent edifices of the General Government, erected for the purposes of carrying on within them the important business of the several Departments; for the reception of wonderful and curious inventions, the preservation of the records of American learning and genius; of extensive collections of the products of nature and art, brought hither for study and comparison from all parts of the world; adorned with numerous churches, and sprinkled over, I am happy to say, with many public schools, where all children of the city, without distinction, are provided with the means of obtaining a good education; where there are academies and colleges, professional schools and public libraries, should continue to receive, as it has heretofore received, the fostering care of Congress, and should be regarded as the permanent seat of the National Government? Here, too, a citizen of the great republic of letters, a republic which knows not the metes and bounds of political geography, has indicated prophetically his conviction that America is to exercise a wide and powerful influence in the intellectual world, and therefore has founded in this city, as a commanding position in the field of science and literature, and has placed under the guardianship of the Government, an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

With each succeeding year new interest is added to the spot; it becomes connected with all the historical associations of our country, with her statesmen and her orators, and, alas! its cemetery is annually enriched with the ashes of her chosen sons.

Before us is the broad and beautiful river, separating two of the original thirteen States, and which a late President, a man of determined purpose and inflexible will, but patriotic heart, desired to span with arches of ever-enduring granite, symbolical of the firmly cemented union of the North and the South. That President was Gen. Jackson.

On its banks repose the ashes of the Father of his Country, and at our side, by a singular felicity of position, overlooking the city which he designed, and which bears his name, rises to his memory the marble column, sublime in its simple grandeur, and fitly intended to reach a loftier height than any similar structure on the surface of the whole earth.

Let the votive offerings of his grateful countrymen be freely contributed to carry higher and still higher this monument.—May I say, as on another occasion, "Let it rise; let it rise, till it meet the sun in his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play on its summit!"

Fellow-citizens, what contemplations are awakened in our minds as we assemble here to re-enact a scene like that performed by Washington! Methinks I see his venerable form now before me, as presented in the glorious statue by Houdon, now in the capitol of Virginia. He is dignified and grave; but concern and anxiety seem to soften the lineaments of his countenance. The Government over which he presides is yet in the crisis of experiment. Not free from troubles at home, he sees the world in commotion and in arms all around him. He sees that imposing foreign Powers are half disposed to try the strength of the recently-established American Government. We perceive that mighty thoughts, mingled with fears as well as with hopes, are struggling within him. He heads a short procession over these then naked fields; he crosses yonder stream on a fallen tree; he ascends to the top of this eminence, whose original oaks of the forest stand as thick around him as if the spot had been devoted to Druidical worship, and here he performs the appointed duty of the day.

And now, fellow-citizens, if this vision were a reality; if Washington actually were now amongst us, and if he could draw around him the shades of the great public men of his own days, patriots and warriors, orators and statesmen, and were to address us in their presence, would he not say to us, "Ye men of this generation, I rejoice and thank God for being able to see that our labors and toils and sacrifices were not in vain. You are prosperous, you are happy, you are grateful; the fire of liberty burns brightly and steadily in your hearts, while DUTY and the LAW restrain it from bursting forth in wild and destructive conflagration. Cherish liberty, as you love it; cherish its securities, as you wish to preserve it. Maintain the Constitution which we labored so painfully to establish, and which has been to you such a source of inestimable blessings. Preserve the union of the States, cemented as it was by our prayers, our tears, and our blood. Be true to God, to your country, and to your duty. So shall the whole Eastern World follow the morning sun to contemplate you as a nation; so shall all succeeding generations honor you, as they honor us; and so shall that Almighty Power which so graciously protected us, and which now protects you, shower its everlasting blessing upon you and your posterity."

Great father of your country! we heed your words; we feel their force as if you now uttered them with life of flesh and blood. Your example teaches us; your affectionate addresses teach us; your public life teaches us your sense of the value of the blessings of the Union. Those blessings our fathers have tasted, and we have tasted, and still taste. Nor do we intend that those who come after us shall be denied the same high fruition. Our honor as well as our happiness is concerned. We cannot, we dare not, we will not betray our sacred trust. We will not filch from posterity the treasure placed in our hands to be transmitted to other generations. the bow that gilds the clouds in the heavens; the pillars that uphold the firmament, may disappear and fall away in the hour appointed by the will of God; but until that day comes, or so long as our lives may last, no ruthless hand shall undermine that bright arch of Union and Liberty which spans the continent from Washington to California.

Fellow-citizens, we must sometimes be tolerant to folly, and patient at the sight of the extreme waywardness of men; but I confess that when I reflect on the renown of our past history, on our present prosperity and greatness, and on what the future hath yet to unfold; and when I see that there are men who can find in all this nothing good, nothing valuable, nothing truly glorious, I feel that all their reason has fled away from them, and left the entire control over their judgment and their actions to insane folly and fanaticism; and, more than all, fellow-citizens, if the purpose of fanatics and disunionists should be accomplished, the patriotic and intelligent of our generation would seek to hide themselves from the scorn of the world, and go about to find dishonorable graves.

Fellow-citizens, take *courage;* be of *good cheer.* We shall come to no such ignoble end. We shall live and not die. During the period allotted to our several lives we shall continue to rejoice in the return of this anniversary. The ill-omened sounds of fanaticism will be hushed; the ghastly spectres of *Secession* and *Disunion* will disappear, and the enemies of united constitutional liberty, if their hatred cannot be appeased, may prepare to sear their eyeballs as they behold the steady flight of the American Eagle, on his burnished wings, for years and years to come.

President Fillmore, it is your singularly good fortune to perform an act such as that which the earliest of your predecessors performed fifty-eight years ago. You stand where he stood; you lay your hand on the corner-stone of a building designed greatly to extend that whose corner-stone he laid. Changed, changed in every thing around. The same sun, indeed, shone upon his head which now shines upon yours. The same broad river rolled at his feet, and bathes his last resting place, that now rolls at yours. But the site of this city was then mainly an open field. Streets and avenues have since been laid out and completed, squares and public grounds enclosed and ornamented, until the city which bears his name, although comparatively inconsiderable in numbers and wealth, has become quite fit to be the seat of government of a great and united people.

Sir, may the consequences of the duty which you perform so auspiciously to-day equal those which flowed from his act.—Nor this only; may the principles of your administration, and the wisdom of your political conduct, be such as that the world of the present day, and all history hereafter, may be at no loss to perceive what example you have made your study.

Fellow-citizens, I now bring this address to a close, by expressing to you, in the words, of the great Roman orator, the deepest wish of my heart, and which I know deeply penetrates the hearts of all who hear me: "Duo modo haec opto; unum, UT MORIENS POPULUM ROMANUM LIBERUM RELINQUAM; hoc mihi majus a diis immortalibus dari nihil potest: alterum, ut ita cuique eveniat, ut de republica quisque mereatur."

And now, fellow-citizens, with hearts void of hatred, envy, and malice towards our own countrymen, or any of them, or towards the subjects or citizens of other Governments, or towards any member of the great family of man; but exulting, nevertheless, in our own peace, security, and happiness, in the grateful recollection of the past, and the glorious hopes of the future, let us return to our homes, and with all humility and devotion offer our thanks to the Father of all our mercies, political, social, and religious.

The following is a translation of the Latin quotation at the close of Mr. Webster's Oration:—

"Two things only I wish: one, that, dying I may leave the Roman people free—more than this the immortal Gods can grant me nothing; the other, that, it may so happen to all men, that each one may deserve well of the Republic."

It is stated on good authority that Rhode Island surpasses all other States in the Union for elegant and convenient school buildings. The improvements made in this department within a few years are gratifying evidences of the interest felt in the cause of universal education.

A giant youth is exhibiting in New York, who is nineteen years old, and seven feet ten and a half inches high. He measures four feet two inches round the waist; two feet eight inches round the thigh; two feet round the knee, &c. His shoe is one foot four inches long, and would make a coffin for a tolerably large sized baby.

A country editor invites the attention of delinquent subscribers to the 6th chapter of Luke, 31st verse.

COMMUNICATION

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MOORE COUNTY, July 5, 18

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Do

Knowing full well your devotion to principles, and your never-tiring effort to secure the triumph of [over] secession and Disunion, I drop you a line for the purpose of our friends abroad that these doctrines meet with no favor among the good people of Old Moore.

The discussion between the C for this Congressional District this County on the 4th, at Carth resulted—I am gratified to say overthrow of Radicalism and S

The argument has been quite occupying from 4 to 5 hours each our only regret is, that the very son of the year prevented so many fellow-citizens from being present.

We shall not attempt to go as regards the position of the Candidates,—this has been ably the Charlotte Journal in the suffice it to say, that Gen. D shown himself to be the gallant thy standard bearer of "the La der party," and the bold defend Constitution and the Union, whilst comfited opponent strained every mystify and obscure the legitimate ing and spirit of the Constitution, jointing and torturing the same to make it reconcilable to his Radical Sovereignty doctrines.

Indeed, the whole drift and Maj. C's argument can have no other deney than to alienate the affections the unwary from the General Gover and cause jealousy and distrust of functionaries.

It is true that Maj. Caldwell being a disunionist, and denies immediate State action under the stances; but this disclaimer comes in the day, and at a time when every reason to believe that he is a man, unless he can explain away ter over, those six radical propositions lished by the Register, which strike very foundation of this Governme laws, and tend to sap and undermine same, thereby giving to South such aid and comfort as the nor red-mouth Secessionist in that State desire.

For our own part, we have no intention to do Maj. Caldwell any injus we hope we are above such a cour we do say, and we but reiterate pressed opinion of many in this that the tenor of his argument tends destruction of this Union, and in a Southern Confederacy. If the intends his arguments to be un otherwise, he is certainly unfortu the use of language.

Now, in conclusion, we would liberty of saying to our fellow-c the Counties which compose this sional District,—go to the polls —rebuke the mad and fanatical Secession and Disunion both N South—and show to the world the least *can appreciate the blessings under the Constitution as it is,* for Gen. Dockery, a tried and faithful vant—one ardently devoted to the —and about whose principles there no cavil or doubt.

Respectfully, Old M

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD MEETING.

According to notice, this Meeting place on the 12th inst., at the resi M. McGregor, Esq. The meeting organized by calling Col. David Gillis Chair, and appointing Dr. Hector M and Dr. G. C. McGregor, Secretaries.

The Chairman stated in a brief the object of the meeting, which construct a Plank Road from Fayet to Centre in Stanly County.

After having heard the opinions eral of the members, the Books scription were opened, and a liberal ber of Shares taken. From the felt, it was very manifest that they are determined to build the Road.

The members of the meeting, after taking of an excellent Dinner prep our hospitable friend, M. McGregor, unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting due and are hereby tendered to our friend, M. McGregor, for the liberal manner which he has entertained us this day.

Resolved, That the Secretaries furnish of the proceedings of this meeting, to be lished in the Fayetteville papers and Nor rolina Argus.

After which the meeting adjourned ject to the call of a general meeting.

DAVID GILLIS, Chairman.

H. McLean, } Secretaries.
G. C. McGregor, }

"I wish," said a Virginian to his er, resident in Ohio, "to emancipate hundred slaves, and I desire you to them to Ohio." "I cannot do it," the brother; "the citizens of Ohio will allow me to bring one hundred slaves mong them to settle: but do you take to Wheeling, and there place them steamboat for Cincinnati, and sp taking them to New Orleans: and you are looking out for another boat, the chance, and *the abolitionists will the whole of them,* and run them off then celebrate a perfect triumph over But if you take them to the same and ask them to receive and take care them, they will tell you to take care them yourself."—*Richmond Repo*

Specie.—There was exported in from New York during the week end the 5th instant, $2,826,569; imported ing the same period $21,010.

Inhuman Cruelty.—A German na George Evlee, and his wife Philipina, been arrested in Philadelphia for cr to an orphan child, a little girl about years of age. She was found locked garret, crouching like an idiot in corner of the room without bed, food drink, the hot rays of the sun pour through the roof. The little sufferer so weak with the Summer complaint she could scarcely stand; she was emaci nearly to a skeleton; and there were from her head to her feet of excessive pings and beating. A mob of more one thousand persons are said to collected around the house at the time the arrest, and would have torn Evlee pieces had not the police protected him.

To-Morrow.—The day when idlers and fools reform.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1851.

☞ *Subscribers to the Weekly Observer who desire to receive the Semi-Weekly, will please give us notice.*

PLANK ROADS.—We have pleasure in stating, that whilst the subscription to the Fayetteville and Raleigh Road has swelled to nearly $40,000, a new impetus has been given to the Fayetteville & Centre Road. At the meeting at McGregor's, in this county, on Saturday last, under the auspices of some here who have never allowed themselves to be discouraged, upwards of $7,000 were subscribed, and it is believed that several thousands more will be obtained in that neighborhood by the committee appointed for that purpose.

This movement will secure the charter, will lead to the speedy organization of the company, and, we sincerely trust, to the ultimate construction of this much desired work.

We confess that we have had our misgivings about this Road. The subscriptions were not made. People were all in favor of it; but yet only a few were willing to show *how much* they were in favor of it. The prospect is now brighter. The charter will be secured, the company organized, and the work commenced. By common consent, the route is *fixed* as the nearest practicable one to Little's Mills, and thence to Centre. When all this is made manifest, as it will soon be, the friends of the Road will no doubt come forward with their subscriptions, and we shall "go ahead." The example of the Company for the Road to Raleigh is in point. It was organized three weeks ago with a subscription of a little over $20,000. Already it is nearly doubled, and is still increasing.

We congratulate our friends of the town and country interested in the trade of this place, that we have now a prospect of having one of these most admirable improvements leading North, one South, and two West. It will not be long, we think, before another will be projected East, to Clinton and Warsaw. There cannot be too many of them. They are the kind of work adapted to the condition, the wants, and the habits of North Carolina.

PLANK ROAD TRAVEL.—One of our most successful farmers, a few days ago, brought to town, on the Plank Road, at one load, with four mules, 117 bushels of corn, and 200 lbs. of Lard, weighing in all about 6200 lbs. The distance travelled was 26 miles, which was done with ease in one day. The meal was sold at $1 a bushel, and the Lard for 13 cents per lb. cash.

It may be added, that this gentleman is the largest individual stockholder in the road. He is now realizing the benefit of his liberal investment, in the ability to do in one day what would formerly have required three days.

STEAM MILL BURNT.—We regret to learn that the Steam Mill 20 miles West of Carthage, on the F. & W. Plank Road, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th inst., together with about 40,000 feet of Lumber, which was ready for the Road. The loss is probably from $1500 to $2000, which it is said will fall upon the contractors for that part of the Road, Messrs. Worth. It will also retard the work, as another mill, heretofore in use near Carthage, will be immediately put up in its place.

SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR.—On Thursday afternoon last, one of the most acceptable, refreshing, and useful rains that we remember, occurred here, and appeared to have extended its benign influence far and wide. Its blessed effects, on health and crops, it would be hard to estimate.

Previous to the rain, the thermometer had ranged as high as 93 to 95, in the coolest places.

DAILY STAGE LINE TO WARSAW.—E. P. Guion, Esq. of Raleigh, has taken this contract—Mr. Shepherd of Georgia having failed to appear,—and commenced running the Stages daily on Saturday last.

OPPOSITION TO VENABLE.—We learn from the Milton Chronicle and the Hillsborough Recorder, that a number of Democrats, friends of the Union, have put up CALVIN GRAVES, Esq. of Caswell, as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Venable.

MR. WEBSTER'S ORATION.—We conclude the publication of the admirable Oration of Mr. Webster on the 4th of July. It is an evidence of his wonderful powers and resources. Conducting the laborious duties of the State department with unequalled skill and ability, he has at the same time delivered more speeches and written more letters, of public interest and importance, than any other living man. Long may he live to serve his country and his kind by efforts in the cause of the Union.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.—The 2d Assistant Post Master General has decided, that, under the law, all newspapers sent for a less period than three months, whether from the office of publication or otherwise, are transient papers, subject to the rates of postage prescribed for that class of papers, viz: 1 cent not over 500 miles, 2 cents from 500 to 1500 miles, 3 cents from 1500 to 2500, &c.—to be prepaid.

Merchants Bank, Cheraw.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars, and an extra dividend of three dollars per share.

THE WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.—We copy the following testimony to the admirable condition of this Road from the North Carolinian, whose Editor has recently passed over it—a pleasure which we have not lately enjoyed, but hope very soon to enjoy:—

THE BEST RAILROAD IN AMERICA.

Within the last month we have travelled over the whole line of railroad from Maine to South Carolina, and we glory in being able to say that not one of them can compare with the North Carolina Railroad from Weldon to Wilmington. It is beyond doubt, the finest road in America for easy and speedy travelling, and we think that the newspaper press of North Carolina should circulate the fact. Let us not put our light under a bushel. Upon most of the other roads that we were on, there was a constant rocking and jolting; on the Wilmington road you glide along as easily as on a river steamer.

A RETROSPECT OF FEDERALISM.—Under this head the Asheville News makes a violent attack on Mr. Badger, for having, in his Address to the Literary Societies of our University in 1833, said,—"Christianity will step in and shed her influence over your duties as Citizens; she will teach you submission to the powers that be, not from the fear of present punishment, or hope of temporal reward, BUT BECAUSE THOSE POWERS ARE ORDAINED OF HEAVEN."

The News calls this an "exploded dogma of despotism and Federalism," which it adds, "after resting quietly in the grave of many other dead political abominations, has come to a new resurrection in this year of wonders."

This "exploded dogma" was advanced for the first time, so far as we know, nearly two thousand years ago, by the Apostle St. Paul, as may be seen by reference to the 1st verse of the 13th chapter of his Epistle to the Romans. And if it has "rested quietly," to the Editor of the News, it is because he has not recently consulted that ancient authority. We never before heard that it was an "exploded dogma," or that "Federalism" was responsible for its promulgation.

The News calls Mr. Webster an "abolitionist"!! and charges him with having, during the last war with Great Britain, "declared in his place in the House of Representatives, that *if the enemy were battering at the doors of the Capitol he would not vote one cent for the defence of the country.*"

Surely the respectable Editors of that paper must have resigned the reigns to some green hand, or we should not have found such bald assertions in it.

A DAMPER.—In his speech at Hookerton, Greene county, a few days ago, Col. Ruffin, the Locofoco candidate for Congress, asserted that all the Democrats were in favor of the right of Secession. Whereupon Mr. Stanly called for a vote by holding up hands. *One hand,* and *one only,* was raised for Secession. Either democrats were very scarce there, or Mr. Ruffin mistook their opinions on Secession.

A WHOPPER.—We have rarely seen a notorious falsehood so boldly stated as the following, which we find in the Washington Union of the 9th inst:

"Since the adoption of the Compromise the whole democratic party of the North has fully and entirely sustained it. It has fully and entirely sustained the fugitive-slave act. Every democratic convention from Maine to Nebraska which has assembled has fully sustained it."

A simple statement of facts will suffice to show the mis-statements of which the Central Organ of a great political party has been guilty.

The Compromise measures were passed in 1850. Since that time, the Democrats have elected 16 members of Congress from the State of New York, pledged to agitate for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the Democratic members of the N. Y. Legislature have supported for the U. S. Senate, John A. Dix, an able and uncompromising abolitionist. The Democratic party of Massachusetts have elected Rantoul and Sumner to the Senate, both pledged against the Compromise, and on the expiration of Rantoul's term, again elected him to the House of Representatives. These are facts known to the whole country, and as they are sufficient to disprove the Union's assertions, it is useless to multiply instances in which the fugitive slave law has not been "fully and entirely sustained" by the Democrats at the North. Union Resolutions they have perhaps all passed, but their acts have falsified their words.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has passed Resolutions in favor of the Compromise measures, and pledging the State to sustain the President in carrying them out—the vote in the Senate being 10 to 2, and in the House 151 to 92.

BLUE AND GREEN ROSES.—A late Paris paper stated that the horticulturists of that city had succeeded in producing a blue rose, being the fourth color obtained by artificial means,—the others being the yellow, the black or purple, and the striped. A later letter from Paris, however, states that the story was a hoax, no blue rose being yet known.

It is very certain, that a Green Rose may be added to the yellow, the black, and the striped. "The Green Rose of North Carolina," as the Raleigh Register appropriately calls it, for we never saw it or heard of it out of North Carolina. It was first seen in Bladen county, where it was supposed to have been produced by the mingling of the roots of a common daily rose with those of the Sumach. And from that bush it has been frequently propagated by cuttings. The rose is small, without fragrance, or beauty, the petals being coarse and leaf-like.

THE PENNSYLVANIA WHIGS.—The Wilmington Journal is "somewhat surprised" that we copied an article from the North American on "False and True Issues." No doubt. We expected to "surprise" it. We expected that so able an exposition of Locofoco duplicity and dishonesty, and such a refutation of the false charges against the Whigs would "surprise" the Journal and those whom it has misled, whilst we trusted that many honest men who have been led into error by the Journal's misrepresentations, would, when they saw their error, do justice to those patriotic Whigs as well as Democrats of the North, who are nobly doing battle for the Union and the Laws.

But why is the Journal "surprised"? Because, says that paper, "the statements to which the Observer seems to attach most importance are not only false, but so palpably false, as hardly to require contradiction." No doubt again. *Perhaps* that is the reason they *never have been contradicted* by those who had the right to do so. But what are the false statements? Why says the Journal, "Mr. Wilmot was not a member of the *Reading* Convention at all." Now, as to the *place*, we have already admitted our error, and had the Journal desired to do us justice, it might have said so. But let that pass. The *place* is a matter of very small importance. The Journal acknowledges that Mr. Wilmot *was* a member of the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, which, it also acknowledges, ratified the acts of the Reading Convention and nominated the candidates for the Judiciary. In this Convention every thing took place as we stated. Wilmot was a prominent member, he did make a speech in favor of all the Locofoco nominees, and when a National Democrat reproached him as an abolitionist, the National Democrat was hissed down, and Mr. Wilmot sustained. If these are not facts, why did not the Pennsylvanian deny them when defied to do so by the North American? So then, there were no false statements made by the American and endorsed by the Observer.

But the Journal considers the Democrats as deserving very little censure for passing the Law to forbid masters the use of the State's jails. "If" (it says,) *if* Mr. Bigler voted for it, and *if* Mr. Shunk signed it, we are far from defending them." Does not the Journal *know* that they did so? Does it not *know* that the Law was passed by a Locofoco Legislature and signed by a Locofoco Governor? It certainly does, and yet when a Democrat is concerned, it contents itself with an "if," whilst it heaps abuse upon the Whig Governor for not repealing the Law passed by its own party. Yet the Journal thinks that this slavery question is above party!

Nor does the Journal think that the act as passed in 1847 was important. It was an "isolated act in 1847," and as soon as its evil effects "began to develope themselves, they (the Democrats) labored for its repeal." Now is this true? If it is, the same defence can be made for every encroachment of abolitionists. At one time all their acts were "isolated"—at one time, they were unimportant in numbers and looked upon with contempt—but all these "isolated acts" put together now constitute the wrongs of which the South complains, and the abolitionists are so numerous as to have compelled the great Democratic party of the North to yield to them in Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. But this act was not "isolated." The same Legislature of 1847 passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and our representatives requested, to vote against any measure whatever, by which territory shall accrue to the Union, unless as a part of the fundamental law upon which such compact or treaty for this purpose is based, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, *shall be forever prohibited.*

There is the real "Wilmot," passed not as an "isolated act," but during the very period when the country was excited by its introduction into Congress by David Wilmot. On the passage of this resolution, the first man who voted "aye" was Mr. Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who is extolled all over the Union as a true patriot, and in short, as another "Northern man with Southern principles." What does the Journal say to this? Was this an "isolated act," for passing which, "if" Democrats voted, the Journal is "far from defending them"?

But what has Gov. Johnston done, to excite the Journal's anger? Why he has failed to sign the bill to repeal this Locofoco Law. But how has this happened? He refused to sign the bill, because it was passed and sent to him after the resolutions of thanks to the Speakers had been passed and after a Committee had been appointed to wait upon him and inform him of the readiness of the Legislature to adjourn. Then he refused to sign it, because it was passed purposely to embarrass him. He retained the bill, and according to the Constitution of the State, he can retain it until the next session. The Democrats then, have not "labored for its repeal." For though the WHIG Senate had repealed it early in the session, the Locofoco House passed it by untouched until the last moments of the session. But the Journal calls Gov. Johnston an abolitionist, and those by whom the Law was passed, it calls National Democrats.

The Journal concludes its article with an extract from the Pennsylvanian, which deserves notice. That paper says it is absurd to call Sumner and Rantoul Democrats. And why absurd, pray? "Because the National Democrats have repudiated them." Who were these National Democrats? Why, perhaps a dozen members of the Massachusetts Legislature. The Democratic *party* elected Sumner and Rantoul, and 12 or 14 men, who did not vote for them, repudiate the party! Queer proceeding that! A minority too contemptible *in numbers* to deserve notice, read the whole party out of its ranks. Verily this is a progressive age.

So also in New York. Dix, Van Buren, &c. have also been "repudiated."—But the election returns show, that Van Buren beat Cass 6000 votes in the State. Yet the majority are turned out of the party by the minority, and Democrats are not responsible for the doings of the great body of their party. But have they been repudiated? Why only a few months ago, John Van Buren was a prominent member of the Democratic State Convention, and still more recently in an address to the Democrats of Vermont, he said:

"The sections of the Democratic party with us, [New York,] as I have stated, have reunited. The first fruits of that are the election of seventeen Democrats to Congress instead of two; and, whilst I have no authority to speak their sentiments on any subject, I think I may safely affirm that sixteen of them would to-morrow vote for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave act." [Cheers.]

That looks like repudiation with a vengeance.

In conclusion, we would ask the Journal why, in abusing Gov. Johnston as an abolitionist, it does not show up Col. Bigler's sins? The American, day after day, has put the following questions to the Pennsylvanian and the Locofoco candidate:

Is Col. Bigler in favor of the Fugitive Slave law as it now stands, without modification or amendment?

Is Col. Bigler prepared to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847, denying the jails of this State to Fugitive Slaves?

Is Col. Bigler ready to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot proviso?

To these questions neither Col. Bigler nor the Pennsylvanian dare to reply.—They are *mum.* The fair inference is, that he is still an abolitionist, and is trying to deceive the people by concealing his opinions. Yet he is called a patriot, and those who sustain him call themselves our "natural allies" and "National Democrats"!

SENATOR FISH.—As the election of Mr. Fish to the U. S. Senate has been the cause of much unmerited abuse of the New York Whigs, we publish below an extract from his speech at a public dinner on the 4th of July. Mr. Fish said:

He thanked God that he was an American citizen—a citizen of the Union of thirty-one states. He prayed that the Union may never lose any one of its members. He was, too, a Northern man, with all the love of Northern men for universal freedom—he found in that, however, nothing inconsistent with his duty as a member of a confederacy consisting of Southern as well as Northern men. Strong and ardent as were his attachments to all the cherished principles of the North, much as he might deplore the existence of human slavery, he felt that it was an institution wholly within the jurisdiction of those States which see fit to allow it. He respected their rights to regulate their internal policy according to their own convictions, and no act of his would interfere with those rights. He respected too, and would abide by all the compromises of the constitution, in the spirit in which they were framed. He considered that their adoption had been essential to the formation of the constitution under which we had become a free, a great and a happy nation; and he considered also that their faithful observance was necessary to the perpetuity of that constitution, and the preservation of the Union which it has blessed.

Such had ever been his sentiments.—When the compromise measures of the last Congress were under consideration, they did not meet his approval. In several particulars he thought them liable to objection. One, particularly, he thought open to exceptions as well on the ground of omission as of enactment. He recognized the rights which the constitution had guaranteed to the South, and he believed the South to be entitled to the enactment of laws which should be efficient to the enjoyment of those rights. He thought that those laws (the compromise measures) might have been made equally effective as a measure of relief and protection to the South, while they might have been deprived of some features which tend to irritate and excite the North, and at the same time, by possibility, unnecessarily to jeopard the rights of the free citizen. He thought that without impairing any principle they might have been improved so as to afford the country *substantial* repose and to silence clamor and opposition from any section.

But these measures passed into laws in the spirit of compromise and of mutual concession. It was not to be expected that they should embody, exclusively, such enactments as any one section would have preferred. They were enacted, as he believed, constitutionally, and in conformity with all the requirements and forms necessary to secure obedience, and to demand submission to their provisions. If in any respect, either of them was liable to any constitutional objection, the constitution itself provided the tribunal which was to adjudge the question. He believed that they did not, in all respects, meet the views of the President of the U. States, but they received his official sanction and signature; and, in his opinion, the President could not have done otherwise than give that sanction. As President of the United States, his responsibilities were very different from those of a representative in Congress from the Erie district.

From the moment that the compromise measures became laws, he (Gov. F.) had unhesitatingly, at all times, avowed his acquiescence in them. He would not allow his private judgment, as to some of their provisions, to interfere with his duty, either as a citizen or a magistrate, to uphold the supremacy of the laws, to submit to its provisions, to let them be enforced; and he would add, while he could not sacrifice the right to maintain his own opinions with regard to the impolicy of some of the details of those laws, he would not here, or in any position, or at any time, press those objections for the purpose of agitation, or to the risk of producing or reviving sectional controversies or embittered geographical divisions. Believing that the constitution entitled the South to laws, efficient to secure the rights which were guaranteed to it, he could not look with favor upon a proposition for repeal; and while he earnestly hoped for a modification and amendment of some of the provisions of these laws, the time of excitement was not, in his opinion, the time for wise and prudent action.

He did not desire at present to discuss these questions. He hoped and believed that the time would soon come, when the excitement of the late agitation should be only a matter of history, and should from its remembrance, serve to draw more closely the bonds which had united, and will again, for long years unite in friendly, harmonious and confiding affection and sympathy and brotherhood the remotest portions of our common country; and when, he confidently believed, the justice of our brethren in one section of the country will not deny the reasonable demands of those in another. He earnestly and anxiously hoped for the arrival of that day.

He had been asked here this day, "Do you approve of the compromise measures?" He had given his answer—while he did not approve, he fully and unreservedly acquiesced.

This is what we expected of Mr. Fish. Whilst he did not approve of the details of the Fugitive law, he did and does approve of a law "efficient" to the enjoyment of the Constitutional rights of the South, in the recovery of fugitives. He fully admits and is ready to uphold those rights. He is in favor of sustaining the law, the present law. He is opposed to agitation against it. He admits the right of the South to regulate its own internal policy according to its own convictions, and will do nothing to interfere with those rights.

We honor Gov. Fish for the sentiments he has avowed. And if he will act up to them, in the Senate, as we feel convinced he will, the South will have no reason to regret that he has succeeded the patriotic Dickinson.

"The Democrats wish to maintain the Compromise *as a whole.*"—*Wil. Journal.*

Do they? Answer, Mr. Green W. Caldwell, Mr. Thos. Ruffin, Mr. Abraham Venable, Mr. Rhett, Gov. Quitman, Gov. McDonald, Rantoul, Wilmot, Sumner, and the leaders of the Locofoco party all over the country. No! they will say, if they answer. It is not so. The bitterest opposition, almost the only opposition, to the Compromise, comes from the Locofoco leaders and papers.

DEATH OF A HERO.—Gen. Jas. Miller died of apoplexy at Temple, N. H. on the 7th inst. He was a distinguished officer of the war of 1812, the Colonel Miller who, when asked if he could dislodge the enemy in a battle on the Canada line, replied "*I'll try, sir,*" and did it. He it was, too, who broke his sword at the surrender of Gen. Hull. After the war he was Governor of Arkansas, Collector of the port of Salem, &c.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—The Newbernian mentions, that on the 4th of July, in that town, a letter from Gen. Washington to Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight (the elder,) was read. It is in Gen. Washington's hand writing, and has never been published, but Judge Donnell, in whose possession it is, proposes to publish it shortly. "It was written, (says the Newbernian,) just before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and bears date, Mount Vernon, May 25th, 1788. Gen. Washington, it will be recollected, was President of the Convention that framed the Constitution, of which Gov. Spaight was also a member. Gov. Spaight was also a member of the North Carolina Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. The date of the letter was at a period of great interest and excitement. Maryland had just ratified the Constitution, and Conventions were on the eve of assembling in Virginia and North Carolina. A portion of the letter relates to private business. The leading sentiment embodied in the portion that was read, and one of much interest just at this time, is the strong conviction which Gen. Washington expresses that *a better Government* could not at that time *be agreed on.*"

The N. Y. Express says that the decline in cotton and grain has been felt in the money market, making it extremely sensitive. Money engagements should be made with caution, so long as the present immense drain of specie to Europe continues.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.—The North Carolinian awards high praise to V. B. Palmer for promptly paying country editors their earnings. Whilst we admit the justice of this so far as regards Mr. Palmer in Philadelphia, our experience has been altogether different at the Agency in New York. We have had much more trouble in collecting money from that Agency than we had in earning it. Finally, we requested the Agent to send us no more advertisements, as we should not publish them if sent.

We have found Mr. Wm. Thomson of Baltimore both punctual and pleasant to transact business with.

The Albany Argus argues that the Whig party at the North are all Abolitionists, because the Whigs in the Legislature of Connecticut voted for the re-election of Mr. Baldwin, who did not support the compromise measures. Will the Argus admit, on the same principle, that the Democrats at the North are all Abolitionists because the Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature elected Mr. Sumner to the United States Senate?

National Intelligencer.

Secession—A Southern Confederacy.—We find in the last "Lincoln Courier" a long article, giving the *modus operandi,* by which a Southern Confederacy can be established, by the application of secession. We presume the Editor approves the sentiments of the article or he would not have published it, without a proper disavowal. There is in it an evident *desire*—perhaps *intention,* to encourage South Carolina in her course. The concluding paragraph is as follows, viz:

"We conclude, therefore, that the first step towards the formation of a Southern Confederacy, is the secession from the Union of a single State, and then the secession, one by one, of the other States, who may choose afterwards to enter into the Confederacy."

South Carolina is the "single State" which is to make the first plunge! With such signs as these before their eyes, can the People be any longer deceived as to who are the *Secessionists* and what their plans are? Can such open advocacy of practical secession occur in their midst, and they remain inactive.—*R. Register.*

The Right to Secede.—The United States paid to Spain five millions of dollars for the territory now embraced in the State of Florida. But if a State has the "right to secede" from the Union, Florida can to-morrow go off and annex herself to Spain, and rob the United States of the five millions paid to Spain.

The United States paid France 15 millions for Louisiana; yet Louisiana, if a State has the right to secede, can annex herself to France again without asking the consent of any body.

Vermont don't like the fugitive slave law. If a State has the right to secede, Vermont can to-morrow, if she pleases, secede, annex herself to Canada, and make her territory an asylum for runaway slaves, and the other States be compelled to "acquiesce," with the British flag waving over what is now a part of the Union!

Was the Union, formed by our fathers, such a rope of sand as this? No, no! As Genl. Jackson said:—

"The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, CANNOT BE ACKNOWLEDGED."—*Wash. Whig.*

Mr. Webster sent the following toast to Springfield, to be read at the celebration of the Fourth of July there:

"THE UNION! God in his mercy grant that no apocalyptic writer may see the Commonwealth of Massachusetts fall from that Firmament!"

A Sign from Vermont.—The Whigs of Windham county met in convention at Fayetteville, July 1st, 1851, and passed resolutions declaring that they regard the measures of adjustment as "an amicable, and in principle and substance a final, settlement of the whole matter."

A Wholesome Truth.—The Selma (Ala.) Southern Enterprise, a paper neutral in politics, but chiefly devoted, as its name implies, to the encouragement and advancement of Southern improvements, pertinently remarks:

If men who go to sleep murmuring "Southern Rights," and in their morning yawns drawl out "Southern Rights," and name their children "Southern Rights," would devote a little of their attention to the development of Southern resources, they would soon have "rights" that would maintain themselves.

Agriculture Encouraged.—The lower House of the Legislature of New Hampshire has, by 92 majority, voted in favor of a bill giving $100 a year for five years to each county agricultural society, and $500 a year for ten years to the State Agricultural Society.

Postscript.

N. C. RAIL ROAD.—The Greensborough Patriot contains a long and interesting account of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Rail Road and the breaking ground on that great work. We cannot publish it this morning, but will give it on Thursday.

SALE OF WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD BONDS.—$300,000 of these Bonds, which have been offered for sale, were disposed of on Friday last—$50,000 at par, $40,000 at 92 to 92¼, and the residue at a fraction over 90.—This is a most favorable sale. The following are the successful bidders:—

South Carolina—Messrs. Charles, McCall, Gibson, Rogers, Gregg, McFarlan, and several others. North Carolina—Messrs. Nutt, Nixon, Smith, Maltsby, Potter, Kidder, Taylor, Baldwin, Haynes, DeRosset & Brown, Clark, Maltby, Dawson, and Wooten. Philadelphia—Wheeler & Co. New York—McKenzie. Washington, D. C.—Corcoran & Riggs and Chubb & Schenck.

Secretary Graham was to leave Washington on Saturday last on a visit to his home in N. C.

Gen. Talcott has been acquitted by the Court Martial which tried him at Washington, and the President has approved the finding.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The Courier and Enquirer of this morning announces that Mr. Webster will resign his seat in the cabinet and leave for Europe in August. [Contradicted at Washington.]

Gen. DOCKERY has published the following appointments to address the people:—

Concord, Cabarrus county, Tuesday, July 22.
Fesperman's Store, Union county, July 24.
Davis's Gold mine, Union county, July 25.
Monroe, Saturday, July 26.
Charlotte, Tuesday, July 29.
Dallas, Friday, August 1.
Lincolnton, Saturday, August 2.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 12.—Steamer Chatham, with Cumberland and Express in tow, with goods for Frost & Troy, N M Griffin, John A Cmuber, Murchison, Reid & Co, C A McMillan, H Keim, M W Leach, E Belo; J R & J Sloan, C W Andrews, J & B G Worth, J & T Waddill, J Cowles, Lehman & Butner, Woollen & Elliott, Porter & Ogden, A T Zevely, R Gray, T J Patrick, N Kendall, G Johnson, J M Johnson, Summerell & Powe, C T Haigh & Son, W Lassiter, Shelly & Field, Saunders & Taylor, G S Hodges, E Fuller, J G M Buffaloe, C Banks, M W McCallum, T & J M Worth, S Goodwin, Rev L Sheel, L F Carr, J B Troy, Jr, H A London, G C Mendenhall, J M A Drake, J D Williams.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 9th—Brig Tartar, from Charleston.

TEMPERANCE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN must not forget the 2d Lecture, by Mr. S. M. Hewlett, at the Fayetteville Hall to-night.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 15.

Brandy, p'ch,	50	a 55	Lard,	12	a 13
Ditto, apple,	40	a 45	Leather, sole,	20	a 23
Beeswax,	20	a 22	Lead, bar,	6¼	a 7
Bacon,	12½	a 13	Molasses,	25	a 27
Bagging,	13	a 20	Nails, cut,	4½	a 5
Cotton,	7½	a 8½	Oats,		
Corn,	90	a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90	
Coffee,	10½	a 11¼	Powder,	5 00	a 6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾	a 2
Copperas,	2½		Sugar, brown,	6	a 9
Candles, F. F.	15	a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½	a 13
Flour,	4¾	a 5⅝	Salt, sack,	1 30	a 1 50
Feathers,	30	a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35	a 40
Flaxseed,	$1		Shingles,	2	a 2½
Hides, green,	4		Tallow,	8	a 10
Ditto, dry,	9	a 11	Wheat,	1 00	a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	40	a 45
Do. English,	3	a 4	Wool,	18	a 20
Indigo,	1	a 1½	White Lead,	2	a 2½
Lime,	2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 12½ to 13.
Cotton—Sales at outside marks.
Corn—But little arriving in wagons; sales same as last week.
Domestic Spirits—Prices unchanged.
Coffee—No change.
Flour—New sold at 5 62.
Lard—But little in market.
Molasses—Not quite so firm.
Sugar and Salt—Without change.
Virgin Turpentine 2 40, Yellow Dip 1 95, Hard 1 00. No 3 Rosin, 77½ cts. Spirtis Turpentine for shipment 25.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, Hams 12 to 13, hog round 11½. Lard very scarce, ordered from the North. Corn, a lot from Baltimore sold at 60 to 65; retail 70 to 75c in stores. Fresh Beef, 4 to 4½. Northern Flour $5 to $6. Fayetteville new, $6. Rice 3½. Virgin Dip Turpentine 2 70, Yellow 2 25, Hard 1 80. Spirits 26 to 26½. Timber, 8 12½ to $9, per M, inspection, $7 per measurement. Northern Hay 55 to 65.

At New York Cotton declined last week ½ to ¼ cent, and was very dull at that, only spinners buying, and for their actual wants. Middling Uplands 8½ to 8¾. Rio Coffee 11 to 11½

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Bay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

WANTED,

25 FIRST rate Boat Hands. Constant employment and high wages given.
R. M. ORRELL.
July 15. 4-2t

Preparatory School FOR BOYS.

IN pursuance of previous notice, I will open my School on Monday next at half-past eight A. M., in the house on Rowan street, recently occupied for the same purpose by Mr. Benj. R. Huske.
☞ Terms, 8 and 10 dollars per quarter.
J. C. HOOPER.
July 11, 1851. 4-2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, deceased, will sell, on Saturday 2d of August, all the HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
☞ Terms, 6 months credit.
JAS. G. COOK, Adm'r.
July 12, 1851. 4-3t

LARD.

700 LBS. LARD, for sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

Tax Lists—Save Trouble!

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE, price 5 cents, a Tabular List, copied from the List received from the Treasury office, Raleigh, of every thing taxed under the State laws, ready for filling up. To which is added the oath which every person taxed is required to subscribe. All applicable to other counties as well as this.
July 14, 1851.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's Plantation, on the East side of Cape Fear River, 11 miles below Fayetteville, on the 29th June last, a small BAY MARE, about 13 years old, with a star in the forehead, black mane and large heavy tail, without shoes; some white spots on the back, produced by the saddle. A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for the delivery of the Mare to me, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for any information that will lead to the recovery.
J. B. LANE.
July 10, 1851. 4-3twpd

BUGGY STOLEN.

STOLEN from the Carriage House of Captain John McNair, 15 miles from Fayetteville, on the Road from Lumberton to Fayetteville, on Monday night last, a new BUGGY, and Harness, the Buggy made by A. A. McKethan of Fayetteville. Its mounting is silver plate, cushions blue cloth, with blue and red figured lace, a roll of lace around the top of the side; steps on each side of the body; a rack for a trunk behind; oil cloth, covered with a grass mat, in the foot; a small buckle and strap on the iron that supports the back. Mr. McKethan's name as maker, and residence, engraved on a silver plate on the back cross bar. The buggy and harness had only been in use a fortnight. It was tracked about 2 miles on the road towards Fayetteville. A liberal reward will be given for its recovery, or any information in regard to it will be thankfully received. Address St. Paul's P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
MALCOM McNAIR.
July 8, 1851. 3tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM for sale, containing 719 acres of fine farming land, lying on the East side of Little River, in Montgomery county, N. C., joining Rev. W. N. Peacock and William S. Baldwin. A part of the Farm is in good farming condition, and produces good Cotton and the best of Corn. The dwelling and out-houses are in tolerably good condition, affording room for several hands and small white family. In short, it is a valuable Farm, and as I am determined to go West, I will sell low for cash or 5 months' time.
BENJAMIN T. RUSH.
McCallum's Store, July 4, 1851. 3-6t

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS. prime MOLASSES, for sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.
July 9, 1851. 3tf

WRAPPING PAPER.

150 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.
From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by
H. BRANSON & SON.
July 9, 1851. 3tf

Mrs. Hardin's School for Young Ladies, AT ROSE HILL, Near Fayetteville, N. C.

THE next Session of this FAMILY SCHOOL, under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, will commence on Monday the 21st day of July next, and end on the 20th of December following. Early notice is requested from those desiring places for their daughters or wards, the School being limited in number.
The present Session will terminate on the 9th June.
W. H. HARDIN.
Rose Hill, May 24, 1851. 73-eowt20j

Settlements.

PERSONS who are indebted to us will confer an obligation if they will settle during the present month. All persons to whom we are indebted will please render their bills for payment.
July 1. E. J. HALE & SON.

VENABLE ON SECESSION, &c.—The Milton Chronicle, in giving an account of the speech of the Hon. Abraham W. Venable, at Yanceyville, thus states its conclusions, which would answer admirably well as a description of the positions of any of the Locofoco Secessionists of North Carolina—of their candidates for Congress, members of the Legislature, and newspapers. In South Carolina it is different. *There*, they don't "run with the hounds and hold with the hare." They come out openly for secession and disunion. In this State the public mind is not *yet* prepared for such plain speaking, and the public should be careful that it do not become so.

"To an intellect like ours, (says the Chronicle,) Mr. Venable's was in many respects a very singular speech. It was argumentive, but his arguments were employed to upset his conclusions. If, for example, he was in favor of the Compromise he argued to show that he ought not to be in favor of it. If the People of the South should abide by it, as the best they could get, he argued his audience into the belief that it was a monstrous dishonorable thing in the South to submit to such a Compromise. If he concluded that South Carolina secession is wrong, he argued to prove it right—if he condemned her, his arguments extolled her. If he "revered and loved the Union" his logic loathed and despised it, as a Union not worth preserving. We say Mr. Venable's was a peculiar speech: He must have taken lessons in the Van Buren school of non-committalism."

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ'N R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of this State, and a Graduate of our University, and has been engaged for some time very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper and christian character give assurance to Parents, that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscienciously performed.

The Exercises of the next Session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including contingencies, $21, always in advance.

No deduction made unless in case of protracted illness.

By order of the Board,
E. A. HEARTT, Sec'y.
July 5th, 1851. 2-6tw

References:
President and Faculty of the University of N. Carolina.
C. T. Haigh, Esq. } Fayetteville.
Hon. Robt. Strange, } Fayetteville.
E. J. Hale, Esq. }

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

LET IT BE KNOWN,

That A. REDWIN has located himself in Troy, for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT AND SHOE business in its various branches. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

A. REDWIN.
June 30, 1851. 1-6w

P. S. All those in arrears to Redwin & McRae will please call and settle as soon as possible. A. R.

ANSON HOTEL,

South West Corner from the Court House,

Wadesborough, N. C.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this community, and the travelling public in general, that he has become Proprietor of the ANSON HOTEL, formerly owned by Mr. West, where he will be happy to accommodate his guests in a style that cannot fail to please.

MARTIN SIGMAN.
Wadesborough, July 1, 1851. 2-5t

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE School of the subscriber, assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Middlebury, Vermont, will be resumed on Tuesday, 1st of July next. Board for any number of students, can be gotten in the village, at $7 per month. Tuition as heretofore, viz: (incidentals included.)

For the Rudiments, per Session,	$6 50
Mathematics, English Grammar, History, &c.,	8 50
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 50
EXTRA.	
Music on the Piano,	15 00
Use of Instrument,	2 50
French Language,	10 00
Drawing, Needle-work, &c.,	5 00

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.
Summerville, N. C., June 1, 1851. 75-2m

Edgeworth Female Seminary.
Greensborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 7.

On application to the Principal, circulars will be forwarded, giving all necessary information respecting the School.

RICHARD STERLING, A. M., Principal.
Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.
June 17. 76-10wpd

Rev. Professor Morgan's Female Seminary,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS Collegiate Family Boarding School for 25 young Ladies will open for the year on the 7th of July, a term of 10 months. The entire expenses are from 120 to 200 dolls., 50 paid in advance. It is believed that no Seminary in Va., N. or S. Carolina has combined equal facilities for the greatest improvement of so limited a number. [77-4wp

BANK STOCK.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 30th day of July next, at the Bank in Greensboro', 150 Shares Bank of the State,
133 Shares Bank of Cape Fear.

JED. H. LINDSAY, }
JESSE H. LINDSAY, } Exrs.
R. G. LINDSAY, }
June 20, 1851. 77-4w

WANTED,

THREE House Servants, good seamstresses and washers. Liberal prices will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.
May 26. 73tf

Drs. W. P. Mallett and H. A. McSwain,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the community. One or the other of them may be found at all times at their Office, when not professionally engaged.

W. P. MALLETT, M. D.
H. A. McSWAIN, M. D.
April 1851. 69tf

20 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES, and 10 do. New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44tf

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

W. MACINTYRE has received and offers for sale:

Domestic and imported Dry Goods, embracing many new styles of Dress Goods, and a long list of solid goods for wearing apparel.

—ALSO—

New style Bonnets,
Palm-leaf, Leghorn, and Pedal Braid Hats,
Fashionable Moleskin and fine Wool Hats,
Fine and Strong Shoes.
A large lot of Wall Paper, very pretty.
Window Papers, assorted colors.
Chimney Screens and Bordering Paper.
4-4 and 8-4 Oil Cloth, new patterns.
4-4 and 5-4 white and colored Straw Matting.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Whittemore & Co's Wool and Cotton Cards.
Liberty Point, April 29, 1851. 69-3m

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:
1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1¼ to $12½,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey,

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

***New Spring and Summer* GOODS,**

For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold for CASH. "Cheap for Cash."

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
March 12, 1851. 63-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
October 28. 43tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Court of Equity in and for the County of Montgomery, I will, on the 4th day of August next, expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder on the premises, (the residence of the late Col. John Crump,) the very VALUABLE REAL ESTATE known as the

Narrows of the Yadkin,

on the Montgomery side of the River, consisting of several Tracts, containing **14** or **1500** acres in all. The Land including the buildings, improvements, and the Narrows, will be sold in the first place, and the several surrounding Tracts afterwards, separately.

This Land is valuable not only on account of the fertility and productiveness of the soil, being well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Tobacco, &c., but also on account of the excellent FISHERY attached to it at the Narrows, where a great number of Shad may be annually caught, and the Water Power afforded by the fall in the River at this place, which enterprise and capital could make useful and profitable by the erection of Mills and Machinery of every description, to any extent that might be desired. Besides these capital advantages, the situation is beautiful, romantic and healthy; in short, desirable in every point of view.

Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and approved sureties.

JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.
June 28, 1851. 1-ts

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety: and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROBT McNABB.
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., } 70-tf
May 3, 1851. }

MACKEREL.

75 BBLS. New Mackerel, just received and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
May 5. 70-tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S American Institutions with notes by the Hon. J. C. Spencer, published for the use of Schools, &c. Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences. Jane Bouverie, or Prosperity and Adversity, by Miss Sinclair, author of Modern Accomplishments, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 1.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.
Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING.
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.
March 10, 1851. 62tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Plack, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
October 12, 1850. 42tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Empire State

Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove.

For sale by
C. W. ANDREWS.
April 22, 1851. 69tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.
Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

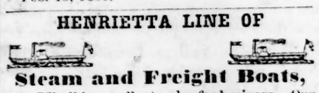
MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.
Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF

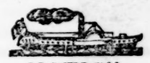


Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

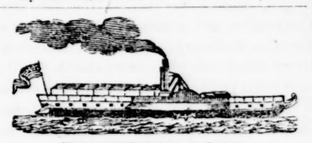
G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf



NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, March 3.



BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
May 15. 72-y

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

WASHINGTON

LIVERY STABLES.

J. PHILLIPS and ROBT WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies,

FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put *in* successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.
March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest. ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

400 Laborers wanted,

(COLORED PREFERRED,)

AT $1 per day. Also, 100 CARPENTERS, at $1 50; to work on Cape Fear River, between Haywood and Fayetteville. Constant employment and payment every thirty days in Cash. Apply at Smiley's Falls, Silver Run, and Jones's Falls.

McCULLOUGH & CO.
April 26, 1851. 69tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OLD CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

FAYETTEVILLE

Book-Bindery.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.
Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.
June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1850. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., } Cumberland Co.
Jona. Evans, Esq., }
Rev. E. McNair, }
Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

56-Y WILMINGTON, N. C.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, } Wilmington, N. C.
O. S. BALDWIN, }
Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.
Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }
Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.
Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851. 66-6m

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

DRY GOODS AT COST.

WITH a view of making a change in our business, we now offer our entire stock of DRY GOODS at cost, for cash or country produce, taken in payment at its cash value. The stock is worthy the attention of those wishing to buy.

May 13.—71tf COOK & TAYLOR.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 26th of July next, the Subscriber will sell at Auction the large, comfortable, and pleasantly situated HOUSE, on the corner of Mumford and Gillespie streets, known as the former residence of Mrs. E. Smith. The Lot is large, the Building in good repair, and the necessary out-houses unusually convenient.

All persons desiring information relative to this property, will apply to Wm. B. Wright, Esq.

JESSE P. SMITH.
June 21, 1851. 76-ts

Administrator's Sale

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Dr. T. N. Cameron, dec'd, will, on Monday the 21st inst., sell on a credit of 6 months, a Horse and Buggy, one Barouche, and two Carriages.

JAS. G. COOK, Adm'r.
July 1, 1851. 68-3t

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the store of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

Linseed Oil and White Lead.

FOR sale by SAML J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address
H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.
March 3, 1851. 65tf

MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of a superior unsurpassed.
April 21. 68tf

LAST NOTICE.

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner & Co., unless they pay up before or during the present month of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in a workmanlike manner. L. H. WHITAKER.
August 24, 1850. 35tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints; Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tartan Muslins; Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; white and col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and black Linen Drillings; fine French double width, and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety of which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

25 boxes Tobacco, very low per the lot.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
20 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed ditto.
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 7, 1851. 66tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

WE have received our new Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING—Coats, Sacks, Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—

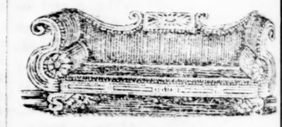
25 bags RIO COFFEE.
10 boxes Fancy Candles.
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Kettles, and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
April 1, 1851. 65tf

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 54tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, *and Boston*, which together with his own manufacture makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 20, 1848. 37tf

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

SHEARING MACHINES.—